

At 29 1/2  
in paper  
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At 10 1/2, Honduras, ret. 4. Canada, New-  
foundland, ret. 3. Home the same.  
At 20 to 25 1/2, Southern Whale Fishery;  
out and home.

At 6 1/2, Stockholm, with returns. St.  
Petersburgh, Riga, &c. ret. 3.  
At 7 1/2, Leward Islands, with convoy.  
Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Malaga, &c.

Newry, Perth of Scotland, Bristol, Ches-  
ter, and Liverpool.  
At 1 1/2, France, with  
At 3 1/2, Gottenburgh, ret. 30s.  
March is on Street,  
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£64. —  
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THE

# LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR JUNE, 1813.

## NATIONAL

AND

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,  
PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

### DUTY ON LEATHER.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON THE PETITIONS RELATING TO THE  
DUTY ON LEATHER.

[Ordered by the House of Commons to be  
printed, 5th April, 1813.]

THE necessities of the public service have obliged those who had the care of the public purse to lay imposts on various articles of home manufacture, as well as of foreign production. Goods imported pay a duty to the state that receives them, which we now call *Custom*. Goods made in these islands pay taxes which are very properly termed taxes of *Excise*; i. e. of *cutting off*; a portion of their value being *cut off* from their owner, by his payments made under such claims, on the part of government. The difficulty on this subject is, so to adjust the tax as not to detriment the article; nor to *cut off* a quantity so great, that what remains shall be inadequate to the wants of the owner. It is proper also, that the subject taxed should be of such a nature as affords the owner an opportunity of *speedily* apportioning to the consumers, as individuals, so much of the money he has paid, as fairly belongs to that portion of the original mass, which each of them consumes. For indeed, the tax is demanded from him only as a convenient channel of payment; he is in a sense, the deputy *payer* to Government on behalf of his customers; and the deputy *demandant* on the behalf of Government, of repayment from those who use his commodity. It follows, that great attention is neces-

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sary to the time when this tax is taken; to the state of the article, and to the *shortness* of the interval necessarily elapsing before the manufacturer can obtain the restitution of the capital he has advanced in paying the tax. If this interval be one month, the absence of the capital, and the interest to compensate that absence, is trivial: but, if it be twelve months, the interest *must* be more than twelve times as heavy; it must be increased in proportion to the risks to which it is exposed; which are much more numerous in the longer period, than can be estimated merely by the enumeration of its length, in months, weeks, or days.

Another maxim never to be lost sight of in imposing taxes of excise is, that the public in general be in the habit of using the article; so that the ultimate payment be derived from the community at large; and not from any distinct portion of it, or from any small body of the population, or from any separate class in society. These requisites were found by those who in the days of Queen Anne imposed a tax on leather, in that commodity. They directed that it should be taken when the article had undergone its first process, that of *tanning*; and by weight. The proportion of value *cut off*, being fixed in the beginning of the last century, it is evident, had changed with the change in the relative value of money since that time, and to obtain a further portion, by restoring the equilibrium lost, was the intention of the minister in augmenting the tax last year. Against this augmentation, the tanners and curriers, parties engaged in the manufacture of leather, remonstrated, at that time; and they have since petitioned the House of Commons against the tax; and supported their petition by the evidence here printed. The Committee make no specific report

on the subject, nor offer any opinion of their own; but merely relate their proceeding to call witnesses; and submit to the House the evidence, with the accounts, as they received them.

The very broken manner in which, alone, it is in our power to present detached parts of this evidence to our readers, will justify us in introducing it, by a few previous remarks.

The number of persons who have more or less occasion for the use of leather in their trades, is very great; and the branches into which the trade divides itself are numerous. Mr. Brewin has enumerated many of them, together with the duties paid by the articles wrought, and those of foreign articles of the same kind. The excellence of the British manufacture above the foreign *was* owing to the act of James I., by which tanners were restricted to the use of the best material, oak bark;—and British bark by its natural superiority over that of other countries, effectually maintained the reputation of this kingdom's tonnage. The act of James was repealed three or four years ago; and tanners are now allowed to use any material, and to bring their leather to market in any state, whether the process be fully performed, or not. The consequence has been that a few houses, only, have piqued themselves on producing a *prime* article; while many have hurried their productions to market, in a deficient condition, and have forced sales by lowness of price, not by merit and quality.

This is of importance to the public, both in health and wealth. The art of tanning consists in strongly impregnating animal substance with hardening—astrigent, vegetable matter; but if it be only superficially impregnated, and that slightly, the middle of the leather will retain much of its natural softness; and so much of it as is made into shoes, and worn in wet weather, speedily becoming water soaked, it communicates that dampness and chill to the feet of the wearer, which exposes his health to interruption, from a cause unsuspected by himself. To say that *soft* leather will not last in wearing, is merely to repeat an every day observation. Nor is this of slight importance as a commercial object. Orders from foreign parts for *prime* British goods are still continued; but, why should foreign parts commission an

article confessedly inferior to what they themselves produce?

Among the strange anomalies attending the disturbed state of Europe is the demand from abroad for materials to be made into leather; and the higher price paid by *foreign* purchasers than can be afforded by English tanners! Formerly it was thought that English buyers could outvie those of every other country.

The price of English bark, with the proportion of its cost, and its efficacy, cannot escape the reader; neither can it avoid notice that the high price of bark is a benefit to the landholder who has woods, which furnish that article. Such proprietors, however, of course combine the value of the timber with that of the bark; yet to say truth, not a few have cut their trees much sooner than they might have done had not this *additional* temptation been offered. They should stand twenty years longer, for the public good;—but, *ready money* is all prevalent.

That trees,—oaks, were cut down prematurely, we knew; but we confess we had no suspicion of the fact stated by Mr. Moore, that English hides are not equal to what they were; not so substantial. They require a greater weight of tan to make a pound of leather, than they used to do. The fact is extraordinary; and is laid by this witness to the introduction of breeds from other parts. If this be the cause, it includes matter of curious and interesting investigation. Most assuredly, it is a consequence never contemplated by those gentlemen, who intended the improvement of their breed by crossing it with others of superior excellence. The remark is worthy the attention of the naturalist, also; and it seems to prove decisively the power of breed, as distinct from, and perhaps in opposition to, that of pasture and climate. If the skin be “not of so good a structure,” what effect has the cause of this on the flesh? Does that nutriment run into *fat*, which formerly attached itself, in part, at least, to the skin.

The high price of tanning materials naturally enhances the price of leather; and the price of leather, as naturally induces those concerned to seek after substitutes. Hence jean and velvet, for women's wear,—to the advantage be it remembered, of the weavers; and hence, too, list, and other things, to the advan-

tage of the poor and much-to-be pitied French prisoners. Greatly as we abhor the disposition and politics of their wretched master, we sincerely commiserate these unhappy individuals, and if by their industry, instead of wearing away life in idleness, they can earn a few pence, to render imprisonment less intolerable, humanity speaks loudly in their favour. Others obtain the same end by means not so innocent. These we would have severally punished: but who will assign punishment to industry?

It is curious to see the fittings of trade from place to place. At one time circumstances throw the whole of a manufacture into one town; presently the wheel of Fortune revolves, and other circumstances enable another town to take precedence, and to execute orders on terms more beneficial to the employer. Now, Stafford, has all the supply: anon Northampton shares its profits; but being unable to bear their good fortune and facilities meekly, the Northamptonites are plainly told that if they will not work, others will, and Scotland furnishes a rival commodity. Scarcely is the affair settled, so; for, there evidently is a jealousy lest the Irish should bestir themselves, and manufacture soles, heels, and upper leathers, for the wear and tear of the population of Great Britain. Well, as Panoramists we most frankly consider each of these places, as a part of the same empire: the prosperity of either is still prosperity; and there is no reason why any part of the United Kingdom, that bears its share of the general burthens should not participate in the means of rendering those burthens light; whether it be a petty town in Cornwall, or a village at Johnny Groat's house, or an assemblage of cabins on the borders of the bog of Allen.

The increased demand in Ireland for Irish leather, plainly proves the increase of labour in that island, and with it, most certainly, an increase of enjoyment among the people. Ireland has a good right to tan her own hides; and if any better articles of leather than she commonly produces be wanting to finish her works, for these she is a customer to Britain.

The effect of the increased drawback in promoting exportation, is too obvious to need illustration.

Leather has, certainly, that *generality* of usage to recommend it as a subject for taxation, which we mentioned at first, as forming an important consideration in articles brought under the excise. Every body wears leather—shoes, or boots, or caps, &c. Much is used in the coach-making business for covering carriages of various descriptions, for harness, and other necessaries. Nor is this restricted to the upper classes of society; every farmer who sends a team to plough, uses leather; and every public vehicle, whether post chaise, stage coach, or heavy wagon has much of leather about it. It is therefore of consequence to know the probable duration of the parts made of this material; and for this we are obliged to Mr. Maberley, who has also contributed additional information. Whether it be policy in those brethren of the gentle craft, whose skill does not enable them to cut so close as Mr. Maberley, or whether it be envy at his superior dexterity, certain it is, that the fraternity exclaim against his Scale of Quantity of Leather supposed to be lost, by waste, in the operation of cutting out gentlemen's shoes and boots, and farmers' and soldiers' shoes. They plead that all their workmen though capable of paring to a shaving, yet *always* make greater waste: and that when they themselves "preside" at the cutting board, the natural dread of cutting their own fingers, and shedding their own blood—*horresco referens*! prevents them from equaling the accuracy manifested in Mr. Maberley's table. They insist on it, that his fractions of farthings, pence, and pounds' weight, are contrary to possibility; and certain eminent masters among them have averred to the Panoramic Committee, that his costs and expenses allotted per annum to both gentlemen and farmers, must be multiplied at least by *four*; while others affirm by *six*. What can we say to this contrariety of opinion? We cannot charge Mr. M. with *going beyond his last*; but with keeping too close to it: on the other hand, we must insist that he best knows where the shoe pinches who wears it; and that it will be a sorry consolation to a party of toes tingling with the gout to be told in disbelief of their sufferings from invincible compression, that as well

soles, as upper leathers, insoles, welts, quarters, and straps, were cut to a hair by Mr. Maberley's pattern!!

We must now close this introduction to the complaints of tanners and curriers, and of dealers in leather in skins or manufactured: and with the worthy committee which examined the evidence adduced, we leave these votaries of Crispin to speak for themselves.

Mr. Francis Brewin, of Willow-walk, Bermondsey, Tanner.

The duties on leather of all kinds, manufactured in London, bear about the proportion as one to eight of the whole duty paid in England by all descriptions of leather.

What number of persons, do you apprehend, are employed in the leather trade?—If I consider tanners, bark-peelers, bark-shavers, tawers, shoemakers, shoe-binders, harness-makers, saddlers, leather-dressers, curriers, and leather-cutters, accoutrement-makers, leathern-pipe-makers, bucket-makers, leathern-jacket-makers, gaiter-makers, pocket-book-makers, leathern-hat and cap-makers, trunk-makers, glovers; if, besides that, I consider that proportion of the numerous manufactures of which leather forms a part, such as coach-makers, book-binders, makers of cards for carding of wool and cotton, and the number of other persons to whom the leather manufacture directly gives employment, such as the makers of tools and utensils for the different branches of the trade, it is considered that they have amounted to about half a million of persons.

The English raw hide becomes by manufacturing, when fit for sale, about one half its original weight.

If the whole of the raw foreign hide from South America, were tanned, I suppose 11b. would produce 11b. and a quarter of leather.

Then it is in an inverse proportion from what the English is?—Yes, the one is dry, and the other is wet.

The duty on British hides is equal to *thirty per cent.* on the raw hide;—about *ten to twelve per cent.* on English calf-skins;—on British sheep skins from *eighty to a hundred per cent.*;—on foreign calf-skins from *twelve to fifteen per cent.*;—foreign hides, manufactured in this country, may be equal to three sevenths of the whole. Or perhaps calf-skins, sheep-skins, goat-skins, deer-skins, and all sorts of foreign skin, I suppose them to be equal to one-half.

The tanner in this country does not usually tan every part of the foreign hide: he cuts off from one-half to one-fifth of the hide; but those pieces are not all thrown away; some afterwards tan a part of it; many do

not tan any of it. They have generally tanned a less part since the new duty took place. The great expence of tanning, and the duty is so great, that it is not found profitable to tan them. We sell them for the purpose of making glue. Foreign hides pay duty upon importation; they pay *eight-pence* each. Goods are charged with the duty immediately after they have undergone the first process of the leather manufacture, that of tanning.

A tanner may not carry on the currying business, or a currier carry on the tanning business, at the same time; by which means the article is longer in manufacturing; much labour is lost, and greater expence is incurred in materials for manufacture: this prevents improvements in the manufacture of leather, and at this time is injurious to the quality. Under the present mode of charging the duties, it is necessary;—to secure the revenue.

From the late restrictions, which oblige the tanner to tan with oak bark and a few other materials, being taken off, tanners have turned their attention to other materials: other barks, the produce of this country, have been used, as well as foreign materials: and I consider, as the demand for bark increased, and the price of bark increased, that such articles would be used to a great extent, and would be found in sufficient quantities to tan any quantity of hides that the British tanner could procure, without a very great advance in the value of oak bark. They will not make so good an article, but generally a better article than is made in most foreign countries. They will make as good an article for common coarse goods, such as are used by the lower people; they would wear as well, and resist the wet as much as the other sorts of leather, but they would not make so fine goods; the colour is different, and to the eye they have not that appearance which oak-bark goods have.

One tanner will tan as much leather as from thirty to fifty persons in the shoe trade would make up.

The highest price which the tanner could afford to give for the foreign hides was nine-pence a pound; when they were at ninepence a pound, the demand for them has generally declined; when they are at the lowest the greatest number has been tanned in this country.

Foreigners have given a higher price than the English tanners could afford; they have given a shilling a pound in this country for them: from their having the raw material (bark) cheaper, I suppose they can afford to give a higher price, and from the heavy duty that is imposed upon the English tanner.

What other materials are open to the tanner's use now, then?—Every material that he thinks will answer his purpose.

What materials are used?—Elm-bark has

been used, birch-bark, chesnut bark; I have been informed the bark of larch to a great extent, and foreign materials; an article called *vallonia* has been used by some tanners.

It is of a stronger quality than oak-bark, is it not?—At per pound, it would make more leather than oak bark. With the other barks it is rather a slower process than with the oak bark; it requires a larger quantity to make a pound of leather.

The price of the carriage being the same upon them as upon oak-bark, those barks are generally used in the neighbourhood where they grow, and the oak-bark generally is sent to London. Alder bark is also used in a very small degree; *vallonia* is now worth about £24 per ton.

The use of substitutes has certainly, I conceive, caused bark to be lower than it otherwise would be; and I should suppose it is owing to that that bark has somewhat fallen in price since the restrictions were taken off.

Reckoning the price of bark upon the trees, I suppose it would take about fivepence to tan a pound of leather.

In London, where the carriage and expences upon bark are high, I suppose it to be sevenpence halfpenny.

Foreign hides are damaged more or less by the voyage and by the worm.

A tanner of hides, I should conceive, taking England throughout, could not have a stock of less than fifteen months, including his whole stock.

So far as keeping his tanning liquor stronger than is generally done, he will in some degree accelerate the process; if he keeps it weaker, the process will be longer; that is, if the liquors are stronger than the generality of liquors, he will be a shorter time in performing his process, if weaker he will be longer; if they are strong, he will not expend the tanning materials so completely as if they were weaker: consequently the expence is greater to him though the time is less.

The tanner that is usually fifteen months, if he does not regard expence, may bring his stock out perhaps in ten; but more than that I think he could not do, even if he disregarded the expence.

In Scotland they were tanners and curriers at the same time, generally, I believe.

Was it found, in consequence, that the Scotch carried on the trade to any great advantage over the English, except what they might derive from the greater facility of evading the revenue?—It is understood that they did avail themselves of it; and they sent a great deal of dressed leather, which is the article that principally would derive the benefit from the regulations, into this country, though they appeared to be at a great disad-

vantage, as respected the materials of making it.

Mr. Francis Moore of Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, a tanner.

It will take, if the bark is laid in well and in good order, a hundred tons of bark to pay a duty of £300, or to tan 48,000 lbs. weight of leather.

Taking one year with another it will lay for every 20s. in the price of bark a halfpenny a pound on the expence of tanning a pound of leather; but that must be understood to be by good management; some people will not do that; it will take 105 tons in some years to do that if the season is bad.

What was the expence of tanning a pound of leather, to the tanner, before the duty was laid on, including all expences?—Taking the price of bark at £12, the expence of tanning a pound of leather for bark alone would be from 6d. to 6½d.; journeyman's wages cannot be placed at less than 3½d.; the old duty three-halfpence a pound, and extraordinaries about a halfpenny a pound: I should state that we make some money from hair and offal, and that I would set against the rent; we get something for horns, about half what we used to get, and for glue pieces, that is the refuse parts that we cut off foreign hides, the rounding skins, and so on, one fourth what we got ten years ago; the hair for plastering is at rather a higher price than it was, but, altogether, it is scarcely equal to the rent. The cost is 1s. 6¼d. or 1s. 7d.

The raw hide will not now weigh with us one half of the raw weight when tanned; formerly they used to weigh better; the hides of the present day are of inferior quality for the purposes of tanning.

What is the reason of that?—Formerly the cattle were better grown than they have been lately.

They kill them younger now than they used to?—They have mixed the breeds in our county, by the introduction of Herefordshire and Devonshire beasts: the greater substance you can obtain in a hide, the better it will pay.

I speak of the county of Salop generally; that since I have known the trade, for twenty years, they have got much thinner than they used to be, by the introduction of other breeds; they are not of so good a structure.

Sometimes we get one or two old good thick hides, but nothing in the proportion we used to do.

We can sell English when we cannot sell foreign leather: foreign leather is an inferior article.

I never bought any South American hides, either Buenos Ayres or Rio Janeiro, dry in the hair, but that some of them were damaged wholly or in part. From their being very

badly blistered upon the grain, and others bursting in different parts of the hide, I should conceive that we lose about one hide in twenty, from the best observation I am able to make.

I have had them remain upon my hands a considerable length of time, while I have been able to sell English.

Mr. Samuel Beddome of Long-lane, Bermondsey, tanner.

The excise say that we shall not impair, that is, diminish, the hide during the process of tanning, because there shall be the whole weight come out to pay the duty; now after it goes from us to the currier, the upper leather, both of the shoe and the whole top of the boot, has a great deal shaved off by the currier; every pound that he shaves off costs us a shilling a pound in manufacturing as nearly as we can calculate, a great deal of that we manufacture at a shilling expence in order that government may have threepence duty; this we should take off in the process of manufacturing, and save the expence of manufacturing if we could do it. Another reason is this, we are obliged to dry that leather in order to bring it to the scale to pay the duty, because it pays the duty in its dry state; if it could go out of our premises, by our being carriers, or it could be conveyed into the carriers premises, without drying, to ascertain the duty, I have no doubt whatever that that leather would be better in wear, and in every respect far more than the duty is, because the drying of the leather, even if it is done ever so carefully, does in my opinion injure the staple; and as a great deal is dried it injures it very materially indeed, for if you take and bend it with your thumb and finger (some leather) it will snap and crack the same as you may have seen harness that flies when it has been worn; if it went into the carriers without being dried, there would be the proof every way. Though this injury done, when the duty in Queen Anne's reign was first laid on, might not, when leather was much lower than it is now, signify; yet now the smallest injury done, at the present price of leather, makes a very considerable difference. Therefore my opinion decidedly is, that if the whole duty was taken off, it would be a great national advantage:—or if the hide could be stamped in its wet state, instead of the dry one, there would be no necessity for that drying which now takes place, and there would be more strength in the leather.

All tanners must be regulated sooner or later by Leadenhall market, for if a tanner in Northampton, or any where else, attempts to raise his price, the shoemaker or currier will send to Leadenhall market; and as our prices throughout the kingdom are regulated by Leadenhall market, though a person on ac-

count of locality, or some other circumstances, having his connections round about him in a circumscribed sphere, may charge more, but if leather had risen a penny in a pound more than it has, I should not think we were recompensed for the tax.

Mr. Samuel Beare, of Norwich, currier.

If the tanner were a currier, he would be enabled to bring his goods much cheaper to market, and likewise manufacture them at a much less expence; he might be enabled to put the hide in a sort of process, from which it would receive the astringency of the bark much sooner.

How does the tax affect the lower orders of people?—I conceive it affects the lower orders much more than the higher ranks: the shoes worn by the lower orders, though of coarser materials, being much stouter, the poor men pay double or treble duty in some instances.

I find the unmanufactured material would generally weigh from three pounds to three pounds and a half a pair of shoes, I mean not curried, that the leather would weigh that in the state in which it pays the tax.

The materials for a pair of calf or cordovan shoes would weigh from a pound and a half to a pound and three quarters generally, the stouter to two pounds.

A pair of gentleman's dress shoes requires, frequently, not more than a pound, and certainly not more than a pound and a half.

Are there any substitutes used in the manufacture of shoes, instead of leather?—Yes, there are list shoes, these are very commonly used in the country from which I come [producing a pair of list shoes].

By women?—Yes, by women and by men whose occupation does not require their being out of doors.—Women frequently walk out in them.

By whom are those list shoes manufactured?—I am informed chiefly by the French prisoners, and that what come to Norwich are brought from Siltou barracks chiefly.

Are there any other substitute?—Yes, the skin of the dried seal is very much used in the inside sole of the shoe.

Does that pay any duty?—Of course not, it is not tanned.

It is only for the inner sole?—No.

Have these substitutes been used in a larger proportion since the tax took place?—I think they have, the list shoes especially.

Are there any manufacturers in Norwich entirely employed in making shoes in which substitutes for leather are used?—Yes, there are some wholly employed in putting the soles on to the list.

Some tanned leather, after currying, does not weigh more than two thirds, some about

half, some about three fifths; I should imagine the general reduction in the weight of leather, after being curried, is to somewhat under two thirds, it loses rather more than one third.

Mr. Joseph Taite, of Bermondsey, New Road, a tanner in sumach.

Shoemakers, coach-makers, cabinet-makers, pocket-book makers use a great quantity of goat skins.—Price from two guineas per dozen to £7.

When made into red morocco, it is a very expensive manufacture.

The pocket-books, and even shoes, and other articles made of that expensive leather, are very dear.

Mr. Walter Learmouth, of Long Acre, dealer in leather.

Were you ever in any of the tan-yards on the Continent?—I have.

Is the tanning trade carried on there to a great extent?—It is to a great extent; it is chiefly in Prussia where I have been, I have been also in Holland; in the neighbourhood of Berlin I saw the largest tan-yard I ever saw in my life.

Do they tan and carry without restrictions?—They do.

Is curried leather cheaper there than in this country?—It is.

But the quality is inferior, is it not?—It is in general inferior; but in some places it is very good.

You have seen the manufactories abroad?—Yes.

Are they carried on to a considerable extent?—Yes.

Do you apprehend, that if the price of leather continues according to the present ratio, that the leather trade will be carried abroad?—Yes; there will be an increase of importation from the Continent, if the present price continues.

There is a great quantity of hides imported from the Baltic, which would be brought over in a manufactured state.

Has the Scotch leather much advantage over the English leather?—The small hides fit for military shoes, imported from Scotland, are still considered the best.

The kind of leather they excelled in, was that of the upper leather, for military shoes, because the hides are small there, and produce better leather for upper leathers of shoes.

To what port has been the usual export of curried leather manufactured into articles?—The West India market is the chief market for boots and shoes, and sadlery; the colonies.

Mr. Joseph Hall, of Northampton, wholesale shoe manufacturer.

Can you state what effect the tax has had

upon the retail trade?—I do not make any thing retail, but am pretty clearly convinced that the retail trader and bespoke masters avail themselves, they put a price upon their goods accordingly; but it has a serious effect upon the poor people in our country, who wear very heavy shoes: I am well informed, and proof could be adduced, that the poor ploughman's heavy shoes have been raised from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a pair.

Upon what price?—They give, for their high top shoes, as much as from 12s. to 14s. a pair; their former price was 10s. 6d.

What was the cause of army shoes coming down to 5s. 8d.?—I should think a diminution of the demand; there was such numbers of people rushed into the shoe trade, that shoes increased in their make to a wonderful degree, and they fell in their price.

How much do you give to a journeyman for making a pair of shoes?—We give less for the navy shoes than army shoes: about 1s. 3d. for navy shoes, and 1s. 5d. for army shoes, they are a heavier commodity; but that has varied.

Mr. John Hullett, of Austin Friars, a general merchant.

Do hides form a chief remittance from South America, for British manufactures?—At present, almost the only remittance, in consequence of the communications with the mines of the interior being cut off; and specie, which is scarce at Buenos Ayres, being likewise prohibited from being sent to this country; in times of peace in that country, in a settled state of things, still hides will form a very material remittance from Buenos Ayres, but to that will be added very considerable specie.

What effect would it have upon the South American trade to prohibit, by a very high duty, the exportation of South American hides from this country?—In the present state of affairs, it would operate very severely against the South American trade; it would be almost its annihilation, because they are the only articles, with the exception of a little tallow, that they can send to England to purchase the manufactured goods which they require in addition to which, I may add, that if the Continent should be opened, any part of it, which we are sanguinely looking to at present, and there are nations that could go direct from Buenos Ayres to the Continent, they would carry those hides directly thither, that evidently being the better market; so that I conceive we should have very few indeed brought to this country: we might, in that event, be sufferers in not having British ships employed.

Mr. John Dyster, of Leadenhall-street, a hide and skin-broker.

Are the Morocco or Spanish leather manu-

facturers restricted in the process of their manufacture?—Not at all.

Has the manufacture of these sorts of leather increased in proportion to the manufacture of hides and calves skins within the last thirty years?—That trade has considerably increased within the last thirty years.

Has it increased as much as the manufacture of hides and calves skins?—It has increased considerably more; in fact, within the last forty years, the Morocco is nearly a new trade.

The duty upon Morocco leather is taken by the dozen, the duty upon tanned leather is not; it is for the security of the duty that the restrictions are laid.

Mr. Thomas Bell, of Swithin's Lane, in the city.

Stafford was a great shoemaking town, was not it?—Yes, it was the staple of the town then; and I do not know why it should not be now.

Stafford was the principal manufacturing town; but they changed themselves from their own volition, the channel of their business, and have left London altogether. They opened warehouses at Manchester and Liverpool, and other manufacturing towns.

Speaking still of Stafford, Mr. Horton's foreman, now his partner, came to me some little time ago, wishing to renew the trade with London; I told him it was very difficult to bring back a trade, to a place it had forsaken; that I had got new modes of getting my goods. I shewed him the goods I was selling; gave him the patterns of them, as I have done to every body that came to me of articles that we use, and told him I would take any quantity that he liked to send up, and pay him money for them if he chose; but he said that would not do for that district, that they could not manufacture the articles so cheap as I had them from Northampton. They have not exported from London. Mr. Horton opened a shop in Cheapside, he soon gave that up.

The American market, for shoes, has not been a market of any importance for years; Canada has taken shoes, and Halifax also, but not the Thirteen States; they have prohibited the importation of them by very heavy duties.

The weight of rough leather should be two pounds, the soles and heels, the insoles, the welts, and upper leathers; that is to say, a soldier's shoe that has the regulation seal allowed by the Secretary at War, and supplied to our army.

The shoe consumes that?—Yes, the rough leather that it is made of before it is made.

What will that shoe weigh when made?—It will lose about seven ounces or half a pound; it will weigh about one pound and nine ounces when it is made, out of the two

pounds, taking into calculation the upper leather.

The drawback upon the leather is a great deal more than the duty, we get a penny a pound bounty upon exports, so that it is impossible any operation of that kind can hurt the export trade, if the market was open to receive them; we get fourpence back, and pay only threepence duty. I shipped, this time twelve months, for Batavia, for the East India Company, 1,200 pair of shoes, I received three halfpence a pound drawback upon them, that came to 8l.; I shipped the same quantity for Batavia, about a month ago, by the ships that went out last, and those have paid three halfpence more duty, therefore, they paid 8l. additional, but I got 22l.; I have got five or six pounds more drawback than the duty amounted to.

My exports are to the East Indies, and now to Batavia, to the West Indies, and to Canada; these are the chief parts to which shoes are exported.

What was the time that you understood the trade of Stafford and Northampton to be in a prosperous state?—It was about a dozen years ago, when I was obliged to go and open houses at Northampton, Da'ntry, and Wel-lingborough, to get the shoemakers to come and eat and drink, and beg them to let me have shoes; and I got a list of ten thousand pairs a week, which I wished; the supply of the Northampton people would not do it, and they threw difficulties in my way, and I told them I would get a new place, and I went to Scotland and found plenty of people idle and in want of employment; I got up shoes from Scotland, and I told the Northampton people, if they would not work, I could do without them; and now we are very good friends.

When was this?—About a year ago.

You have not met with any complaints of the leather bought and sold by you?—Yes; I had a little trade of that kind myself, which I have partly declined on account of the bad tanning, I used to receive from Scotland consignments of dressed hides to sell in the market here; but latterly I received some bales of leather, that when I sent them to the Currier's to wax them, they having been at the Currier's before, as they came up in the russet state, when I had sent them to be waxed, he sent me back word they were so badly tanned, and so burnt in the tanning, he could not recommend them, and I sent back the leather to the man, saying, I would have no more consignments; so that I would not give the shoemaker the power of saying I sold bad leather, if he sold bad shoes.

How many shoes do you supply to government in the course of the year?—I think, in the course of last year, I delivered 600,000 pair.

And those you got chiefly out of Northamptonshire?—As many as they would send me I had from thence; and from Scotland five or six thousand pair a week. I had applications from other places, and I always gave samples to the people that applied to me. Northampton is the great market; they make them better than any body else, they make them more to the pattern.

The last contract was for 108,000 pair of shoes, and 108,000 pair of soles, which I completed ten days ago; 50,000 pair a month is the general supply.

Are you aware of any advantage the Irish tanners have over the Scotch?—Ireland has its advantages, and its disadvantages; Ireland has its raw hides, which we used to get from thence, to tan in this country, but we supply bark to Ireland, and those are local advantages each way, and, in some degree, those advantages countervail each other; I therefore do not consider the Irish tanners have any great advantages, though Ireland naturally tans her own hides; I know Ireland has an immense quantity of leather from this country.

The drawback they receive, I believe, is threepence a pound.

Can you inform the Committee what the Irish manufacturer, or the Irish shoemaker must have in getting hides from this country, and exporting his goods manufactured back; will not he get 25 per cent.?—Taking that to be the fact, but not knowing the fact, I should not be willing to give an Irish manufacturer so much by 30 per cent. for his article, for he cannot manufacture them so well.

Ireland supplies all the part of the army that is in Ireland with shoes there; and if a regiment is coming from Ireland at the clothing time, the clothing follows them from Ireland.

The other day, an honourable Member of this House, Mr. Holmes, came to me to state, that he wished very much to try whether they could not make some shoes at Tregony, I told him certainly it was my duty, if they could make shoes at Tregony, or any where else, to instruct them to make them; I sent down a shoemaker with a pattern shoe, and the pattern prices; and that man came to town, having occasion to come up to a committee, and I asked him just the very question I have been asked, How Tregony could become a shoemaking town?—He said there were a vast number of journeymen had come there lately and married, and were setting to making shoes, that they had a great many shoemakers out of employment; and I told him to go back, and to make as many as they liked, taking the responsibility of their being accepted.

Mr. Thomas Hassel, of Bristol, tanner.

The import of hides from Ireland is very little, compared with what it was a considerable time ago; there has not, for some years, been any considerable import from Ireland; there used to be an abundance of hides from Ireland.

What do you attribute the decrease of the import to?—There are two or three causes, I think; I think there has been a considerable difference in the pursuit of the agriculturist in Ireland, is one thing; and there is a great deal of live cattle imported; and there has been also an increase of the tanning trade in Ireland, which takes up a part of the hides. I believe labour is perhaps cheaper in Ireland; they may be able to supply some of our colonies and other places better than we can; I believe the habits of the Irish have changed so as to cause a greater consumption of leather than formerly.

I have been informed that the slaughter of Ireland is by no means so great as it used to be, because I believe a great deal of the land is turned to tillage; I understand that it is the fact: and I have often inquired of the gentleman I do business with there, why we do not get so many hides? that is one reason they say; and another is, that the tanner tans more; I know there is a considerable quantity of cattle imported.

Mr. John Maberly, dealer in leather; contractor with government for accoutrements, &c.

Statement of the average prices at which Mr. Maberly's purchases of leather have been made, from the 1st of March, 1812, to the 6th March, 1813.

1812	d.	d.	d.	
March	19½	to 22	aver.	20½ per lb.
April	—	—		20½
May	17	20½		18½
June	17	21½		19½
July	19	21½		20½
August	18½	22½		20½
September	19	23		21
October	20	23½		21½
November	20½	24		22½
December	19½	24		21½
January	20½	24		22½
February	19½	24		21½
March 6	20	25		22½
March 29	22	25		23½

There is another cause for the increase of price, which of course will arise from the foreign material being high or low, because all English slaughter leather is always tanned, let the price be what it may, but the tanner makes his election as to the foreign material, according to the price at the time he wants to purchase, and the probable price of leather when it is tanned by him: consequently the

supply will very much depend upon the price the *foreign raw material* shall bear, because, if that be very high, which it has been of late, on account of France having a demand for this article, there the tanner has not seen his way well with the profit of the article; but if he had seen this probable advance, I dare say he would have bought the foreign article at the price they were a few months ago; but I apprehend he has not been able to see a profit arising out of such purchases at the then price, and that must consequently be felt for some time to come, and leather must get up.

The tax applying to the rough leather, have you formed your calculation upon the quantity of rough leather employed in the manufacture of each article?—Yes, I have.

Will you have the goodness to tell us the result of your examination into the subject?—The articles which you directed my attention to were nine in number, they consisted of a pair of gentleman's coach or chariot harness, a gentleman's or common riding saddle and bridle, a farmer's common thill cart harness, a farmer's trace thill cart harness, a pair of gentleman's boots, a pair of gentleman's walking shoes, a pair of gentleman's dress shoes, farmers' high-laced shoes, and soldiers' shoes. This data and experiment has been made in a fair and just way from the article, not in its curried state, but in its rough state, sent to Mr. Wharton in bags, and ready for any person's inspection.

Mr Thomas Roby, of Tamworth in Staffordshire, Tanner.

Is it your opinion that the distresses that have been complained of by the tanners, may be attributed to the great number engaged in that business?—I do conceive that that is a very principal cause: I beg leave to instance as a proof of that, a single house, that was not known many years ago, has started up, and tanned more leather than perhaps a whole county before.

Mr. William Freere, of Atherstone, tanner.

Is not this inferior leather necessary for the manufacture of shoes?—No, I do not conceive it is; it is much to the injury of the community at large it was ever introduced.

Is there any demand for it?—No doubt there is, for it is at a very low price, and the shoemakers can impose on the public by it, for they can make inner soles of it, and this half-tanned leather which is brought to market being worked up into shoes, it is impossible almost for any one to discriminate between that and good, after it is made up into shoes.

There is an advance upon this inferior kind of leather, to my own knowledge, of from thirteen to fifteen pence: it was only worth thirteen, last year, and it is now worth fifteen.

Why is the inferior part of the skins not so well tanned as the superior?—It answers the purposes of the tanner not to tan it so well, because if it was much better tanned it would not fetch a higher price, or perhaps not so great, because if it were better tanned, it would not look better.

The supply of raw British hides is not more than equal to the demand?—The slaughter in this country is not more than two-thirds equal to the demand for hides and skins.

Do you apprehend that the inferior parts of British hides will not be used, in consequence of the advanced price, and in consequence of the advanced tax?—They always have been used.

#### Drawbacks on Leather exported.

Jan. 5, 1812. £16,966... Jan. 5, 1813. £30,699.

#### Duty on Leather.

	London.	Country.	Total.
Jan. 5, 1812.	43,976...	303,444...	346,520
— 1813.	58,522...	437,843...	496,366

#### Value Leather imported from Ireland.

	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
Jan. 5, 1812.	£2,096.6.....	£64.15
— 1813.	1,189.5.....	161.2

#### Value Leather exported to Ireland.

Jan. 5, 1812. £38,459.18 ..... £4,911.7  
— 1813... 72,565.18 ..... 2,787.15

#### OFFICIAL VALUE.

#### Raw Hides and Leather imported.

	Raw Hides.	Tanned.
In 1803 ..	472,737 .....	1,146,324
1804 .....	574,672 .....	885,193
1805 .....	935,418 .....	845,146
1806 .....	662,437 .....	837,615
1807 .....	520,606 .....	476,947
1808 .....	643,985 .....	579,380
1809 .....	932,428 .....	316,117
1810 .....	1,912,577 .....	846,212
1811 .....	1,634,955 .....	319,359
1812 .....	368,660 .....	38,735

#### Ox and Cow Hides exported.

	Raw.	Tanned.
July 5, 1810.....	1,722.....	—
— 1811.....	343.....	—
— 1812.....	900.....	826
Jan. 5, 1813.....	6,547.....	1,935

half year.

SCALE of the Quantities of ROUGH TANNED LEATHER used in those Articles which are in most general Consumption, together with the probable Duration of the same;—showing also the average Annual Consumption of each Article for one Individual, and the annual Sum to which the Duty of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. will amount on the same.—February 25, 1813.

ARTICLES.	Actual Weight of Rough Leather per Set, as obtained by Experiment.	Loss of Weight in cutting out the Set.	Total Weight of Rough Leather applied to the Duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. as added to article.	Probable Duration of each Set.	Probable Annual Consumption for each Article, for one Individual.	DUTY.	Amount of Duty on each Article.	Probable Annual Amount of Duty which will be paid for one Individual, for each Article.
Pair of coach or chariot harness...	lbs. 50 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. 52	5 years	1-5th of 52 lbs. annually	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.	s. d. 6 6	s. d. 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Riding saddle and bridle .....	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 do.	1-4th of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. do.	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 31 $\frac{1}{8}$
Farmer's comm. thill cart harness	— 23	— $\frac{1}{2}$	— 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 do.	1-7th of 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. do.	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 57 $\frac{1}{8}$
Do. trace do. ..	— 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	— 19	do.	— of 19 lbs. do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. do.	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 47 $\frac{1}{8}$
					Total amount upon a set of harness for two horses.			— 97 $\frac{1}{8}$
Pair boots (Gentleman's) .....	lbs. 3 14 oz.	2 oz	lbs. 4	3 months	4 pairs per ann. total wt. 16lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.	— 6	2 —
Pair walking shoes (do.) .....	lbs. 1 4	too trifling to be valued	lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 do.	4 pairs do. total wt. 7lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. do.	— 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
				very uncertain; but for estimation, may be assumed.				
Pair dress shoes (Gentleman's) ..	— 1 6oz.	do.	— 1 6oz.	2 months	6 pairs do. total wt. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. do.	— 27 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 — $\frac{1}{2}$
				6 months :				
				these shoes				
Farmer's high laced shoes .....	— 3 7oz	3 oz.	— 3 10oz.	being generally shod with iron, or steel.	2 pairs do. total wt. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. do.	— 57 $\frac{1}{8}$	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soldiers shoes .....	— 2	— 2 oz.	— 2 2oz.	3 months	4 pairs do. total wt. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. do.	— 37 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 —4

N. B. It is considered that the above weights of rough leather are ample, and that the articles will wear full the estimated periods, taking the average consumption of one or more years : repairs will be required, consuming a certain portion of leather ; but the same is allowed for, by stating a proportionate short time for the probable duration of the respective articles.—March 30, 1813.

JOHN MASELEY.

*Wild's Cathedrals.*—Parts I. II. III. Folio: each Part, price £3. 3s.

**Part I.**—Twelve Perspective Views of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, accompanied by two Ichnotographic Plans, and an Historical Account.

**Part II.**—York Cathedral.

**Part III.**—Litchfield and Chester Cathedrals.

Printed for the Author: J. Taylor, &c. London.

NOTWITHSTANDING the current of public taste has now for a long time set in favour of the renovated Greek and Roman style of architecture, yet there is no man whose judgement deserves attention, but acknowledges, feelingly, the grandeur and solemnity of our venerable Gothic cathedrals. In buildings of this description England may vie with any country; and notwithstanding the destruction, which mortifies the artist, the man of letters, and the antiquary, of some parts of these structures, by the hand of violence, yet, perhaps all things considered, we have reason to wonder, that so much remains in decent preservation to the present day. It were in vain to attempt to deny that some of the ornaments still extant, are from their nature and representation unfit for adoption in a sacred building. They strangely embarrass all who labour to explain their nature, and account for their introduction. In fact, however curious they may be,—and this cannot be denied, as memorials of times long since elapsed, they are perfectly contradictory to that which is the first object of a religious edifice, devotion. Had only such things been removed, their absence would have deserved the name of reformation; and there is reason to believe, in abatement of our sorrow, that many similar instances of indecorum, were included in the mass destroyed. Much as what we miss may be regretted, we find that some things truly venerable remain unimpaired, and the respectable writer who furnishes the memoirs annexed to these plates, himself observes, that “the monument of Edward the Black Prince, the figure of which is of gilt brass, is in excellent preservation, as if it had been treated in all ages with peculiar reverence.” This fact speaks for itself; but

it does not enable us to judge on the entire contents of churches and cathedrals, such as they were in the days of absolute and triumphant popery. It is true, that when we contemplate those immense edifices, the master pieces of art, construction and ingenuity, which former ages have left as monuments of their piety and perseverance, a feeling of their majesty and grandeur absorbs every idea of their imperfections. We suddenly find ourselves transported into a new world, a world by itself; a creation from which all thoughts of streets, and houses, and markets, the bustles and anxieties of life, are excluded.

In very few instances are the areas around our sacred buildings favourable to their examination by a beholder. The extent of ground originally allotted to a small edifice, sufficient at that time for the exercise of public worship, was ample; but when the building was enlarged from the humble church to the magnificent cathedral, it encroached on the area, and the church yard became reduced to a diminutive extent. To enlarge the ground was impossible; because by this time, the town had crowded close to the sacred precincts; and the thickest of the population, usually with the public civil buildings, also, must have been disturbed and dispersed. This evil is irremediable: what building is worse seen than St. Paul's at London? The cathedrals of Canterbury, and York, the subjects now before us, are equally compressed; and to give his views of them, any tolerable distance, Mr. Wild has been obliged to have recourse to ideal stations. The writer well observes,

“The cathedral of Canterbury, like too many others of our sacred edifices, loses much of its grand effect by being greatly confined in its elevation, and surrounded by private dwellings. The magnificent whole can therefore be only contemplated from such a distance as necessarily precludes the examination of its particular beauties. When seen from the adjacent hills, which offer the whole extent at a single point of view, its grandeur as a mass, of which the angel steeple forms a sublime and beautiful centre, commands the immediate tribute of admiration. Upon a nearer approach, as by the Christ-church gate, it assumes a very different appearance, and the real subordination of every other part to the centre tower is destroyed by the unavoidable proximity of the spectator to the south west angle.

Great allowances must, therefore, be made for the difficulties which oppose themselves when such delineations are attempted; and we are not to wonder if they do not always agree with the precise observations of the public at large. In comparing Mr. Wild's views of the interior of York Cathedral, for instance, with Mr. Halspenny's which lie before us, the former seems to have felt a desire to *heighten* the objects contained in his drawing; or the latter has been deceived by his eye, and his representations of the roof of this structure are *lower* than the reality. This difference, is probably founded in mere change of place and distance, or in optical illusion. To speak of York Cathedral without admiration is not easy; and though the motto on the Chapter House \* be intentionally restricted to that edifice, yet we remember thinking on a survey of the whole cathedral, that justice demanded its general application.

The intention of Mr. Wild is to give views and plans of the cathedrals of this kingdom, on a scale sufficiently large to gratify the curious; including such adjacent buildings, as the Chapter Houses, &c. which naturally appertain to the main edifice. The three parts, before us, comprise twelve views of the Cathedral of Canterbury, published in 1807; twelve views of the Cathedral of York, published in 1809; Illustrations of Litchfield Cathedral, on ten plates, and of Chester Cathedral, on six plates, published in May 1813. They are executed in *aqua tinta*, a manner not ill suited by its indecision to the representation of ancient stone work, and time worn surfaces.

The metropolitical Cathedral of Canterbury presents several striking peculiarities. The first, because open to public view, is the construction of the Trinity chapel: in which the varying distances between the pillars is so arranged as to produce no offence to the eye though it is completely at variance with the rules of art. The distances are 13 feet 2 inches: 12 feet 4 inches: 10 feet: 7 feet 8 inches. It is a striking proof of the *compliance* of the pointed architecture: semi-circular arches would have appeared hide-

ous. Whether the cause of these variations were really the incipient introduction of the pointed arch, substituted for the Saxon circular, as Mr. D. imagines, is not clear to us. It rather seems as if a bounden regard to the form of the plan had confined the architect to limits he was unwilling, or unable to transgress.

The Trinity Chapel, says our author, is no less remarkable for the incongruity of its architecture, than admirable for its picturesque beauty, constructed as the choir at the early introduction or adoption of the gothic arch, which probably had not then acquired an established proportion. It is displayed in this building in various gradations, from the most obtuse to the most acute form, produced by the diminution of the intercolumniation to the curvature and continuation of the east end, which gives an uncommonly pleasing termination to the vista.

The columns which support the great arches are all gemell or duplicate, excepting in two instances only, where they are single and are no part of the original plan. Each pair of pillars is placed upon one plinth or base, which has a peculiar ornament, and bears only one impost, from which the arches spring. Volutes and scrolls, resembling those of the Corinthian order, compose the capitals in a very rich and graceful variety. Such examples of our early style of architecture are unique, at least they have been very rarely followed; and few, if any, instances, can now be adduced, of exact similarity.

It is clear that the architect who directed this building was acquainted with the Corinthian order, and we doubt not with the others; but he declined adopting it:—from what principle? Not possibly from the prevailing and established desire to distinguish Christian structures from heathen temples; in which those orders predominated; and were the question under our discussion, at present, which it is not; we should quote this instance in proof of a *designed dissimilarity*, between the two religions, and their edifices. Might not this *feeling* have been early among Christians, and might it not contribute to the prevalence of the Gothic system, to its rapid spread, after it became connected with religious ideas?

It will not be expected from us that we should accompany the writer in his historical account of these buildings. Seldom are they the work of one person or of one age. Hence in their construction, we

\* *Ut Rosa Phlos Phlorum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.*

find considerable differences in the style of architecture, especially in the decorative parts, and finishings; by which they become historical evidences of the progress of public opinion and of the variations of art. Nevertheless, we shall be indulged in making a few cursory remarks on them, as the subjects pass before us. Where the chief merit of a work is in the plates, transcription is out of the question. The accounts are carefully drawn up by "the author of "Observations on English Architecture," lately published:" a gentleman well qualified for the office. The subject of Gothic architecture has recently engaged our attention, and will speedily occur again. To refer our readers to the most elaborate of its productions, happily extant in our island, is enabling them to judge for themselves, and contributing essentially to their information.

The plan of Canterbury Cathedral, as indeed, of all our Cathedrals, points out the nave as an addition to the original structure; and the probability is, that what is now the choir was deemed sufficiently spacious at first. The plan of this part assumes the figure of a cross by means of a transept, appertaining to itself; by which it bears a resemblance to churches of more antient date in the East. This is obvious in the plan of the substructure; of which Canterbury affords a singularly clear, and decided instance; and this substructure is either Saxon work, or work in which Saxon materials have been employed. Mr. Wild has collected an amusing variety of capitals to the columns which support this under part of the building; some of which by their devices, have been suspected of preserving allusions peculiar to the symbols of Egyptian deities. No very honourable distinction, were the suspicion just!—Of this antient work, says Mr. Dallaway,

The undercroft, independently of its transept being oblong, with a semicircular termination towards the east, corresponds in form with the Basilicæ of the Romans, which are remarked to have been the general archetype for ecclesiastical buildings under Constantine, and to have been adopted in various instances by the Anglo-Saxons, after their conversion to Christianity; and as the Crociform mode of architecture is considered as coeval with the

9th or 10th century, neither the transept or other parts of this substructure can be justly referred to a more distant period. Gothic windows have been inserted, of which style, although of a different æra, are the chapel at the east end; and the south end of the subterranean transept, which last was a chantry, founded by Edward the Black Prince in 1363, the roof of which is curiously groined, resting on a central pillar.

In the ancient Crypt under the choir, was erected the gorgeous altar of our Lady, the wealth and splendour of which Erasmus reports, as being much superior to the magnificence of royalty, not many years before its dissolution. Parts of this crypt were adorned with paintings. And this, if we mistake not, affords one instance more of conformity to eastern ideas; the tomb of the Virgin at Jerusalem, being in a Crypt under ground. Those parts of the Romish service which were performed in Crypts, began with the Psalm, "*Clamavi de profundis*,"—Out of the depths have I cried unto thee.

The Crypt beneath York Cathedral is but small, and very low and confined. It is, however, allowed to be the most ancient part of the fabric, and the materials of it, if not its construction, date from a former building by Archbishop Roger in 1171, who incorporated the Saxon church, built in 627 by Paulinus, or rather by Edwyn, King of Northumberland. Archbishop Walter Grey, claims the chief honour as the principal builder of this edifice,—between the years 1216 and 1255.

The prodigious number of spaces left in the front of this cathedral (and of others) for the reception of figures, implies a state of statuary, as an art, that well deserves investigation. The architect concluded that there would be no difficulty in supplying these riches; but this infers a great number of workmen, attached to this branch of art: and that some of them, at least, were capable men, we know from inspection of their works, in which we have distinguished pieces of sculpture, heads, &c. that would not have disgraced the antique. Mr. Halfpenny also, is of this opinion; for he says, "Many of the heads introduced in the capitals are, like those in the Chapter House, extremely well executed, with a great deal of character and

nature. The great number of figures introduced in various parts, many of which are the size of nature, are much after the style of the antique, in the attitudes of the figures and disposition of the draperies, so that it is manifest the artists were acquainted with the celebrated works of antiquity; and perfectly understood the effect of light and shade, and intricacy, in the designing of the ornamental parts. It may be remarked, that the figures and foliage executed in stone, are much superior to those executed in wood: and that in the number of artists employed, of course, many parts are executed in a more masterly manner than others."—Whence were these artists?—were they natives of this island?—or were they foreigners?—From Rome, or from whence? At least, these works prove the attention of the superior ecclesiastics of the time to the attraction of merit into their service; together with their skill in distinguishing it. But, much more, we presume, may be inferred;—that there was no contemptible school of art in England, at the period when these buildings demanded the united embellishments of the arts of architecture and sculpture. Possibly, too, no less might be said in favour of the art of painting; but, unhappily its glories are fugitive: and of this a striking instance occurs in the Chapter House at York; the ceiling of which was found in so ruinous a state, a few years ago, as to render it necessary to remove all the paintings; so that Mr. Wild represents as quite plain in 1809, what Mr. Halfpenny in 1800 represented as filled with figures. It is barely possible for us, at this time, to conceive the effect of an apartment, every inch of which was adorned with carving, painting, or gilding, while every window was filled with stained glass, transmitting the most refulgent tints throughout. The interior of the Chapter House is *now* magical:—what was it when perfect?

Litchfield Cathedral is distinguished by standing in a spacious area; and "is almost peculiar in being entirely insulated, and exposed on all sides to public inspection." Its west front is a splendid instance of gothic composition; but suffers at present from privation of the multitude of statues that formerly decorated

it. They were found to be in such a ruinous state in 1749, as to be dangerous.

Whether modern piety be less fervent than that of ancient days, or whether the pious of ancient days, wrapped themselves in more substantial drapery than modern fashion allows, is a question of deep discussion. Certain it is, that our churches are more comfortable than formerly; and in this *improvement*, if it be one, Litchfield Cathedral is a partaker, as appears from the account given by Mr. D. who says,

The interior of the choir has undergone great alterations, under Mr. James Wyatt, since the year 1788, when subscriptions for its repairs were solicited throughout the diocese; before that time, the choir and Lady-chapel, were separated by a rich altar screen, erected by Walter de Langton, and containing the shrine of St. Chad, which being removed in the last alteration was employed to form the present altar screen at the extreme east end of the church, and the basement of the organ; some monuments were at the time removed, the lateral arches of the choir walled up, and the present pews erected; and somewhat subsequently a glazed window has been inserted at the west end. That much comfort and convenience have resulted from these alterations, must readily be admitted, but not without great regret for the sacrifice by which they have been obtained. Since, by the removal of the altar screen, the church has been deprived of an interesting relic of antiquity; the choir of an appropriate termination, and of that uniformity and proportion it originally possessed: its complete inclosure likewise deprives it of that grand effect, which a partial view of the nave and aisles, aided by the magic of light and air; must formerly have produced. \*

We leave to the antiquary to settle this debate with those who frequent the Cathedral; and who probably will plead their sense of feeling, against the speculations of his sense of sight. Was it pride, or what was it? that withheld such accommodations from having been adopted long ago; and will not the Catholics, who watch such profanations closely, think our cooler devotion a fair object for censure and sarcasm? Against this must be *set off*, the fortunate acquisition of a suite of stained glass, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Herkenrode in the bishopric of Liege, and purchased in 1802, for the dean and chapter by Sir Brooke

Boothby, for so small a sum as *two hundred pounds*. It principally consisted of 340 pieces about 22 inches square, which have been formed into no less than fifteen scriptural subjects, and ten of portraiture. They were executed between 1530 and 1540: and possess much excellence in composition, design and colouring. These alterations manifest the propriety of historical records, for the advantage of posterity: without which it might be enquired, who placed the shrine of St. Chadd, to support the organ? and how Cardinal de Bouillon, the Pope's legate, Floris, Count Egmont, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and other noblemen, and their ladies, together with Saints Lambert, Christopher, Margaret, and Barbara, came to ornament a window in the Protestant Cathedral at Litchfield?

The Cathedral of Chester does not afford equal opportunity for picturesque illustration. It is apparently unfinished in some of its parts; and no wonder; for such structures were many years in progress, under the most favourable circumstances. It however possesses one apartment; not found in the others, a Fraternity, or place of meeting for the brotherhood, a very handsome building, and in a good state of preservation. The whole of that structure, however, is far enough from being in a good state of preservation, and the writer, almost congratulates himself that a considerable part of it is concealed by domestic dwellings. Of late years that part of the kingdom in which the diocese of Chester is situated has received its full share of additional wealth: would there be any harm in diverting a portion of it to the repair and embellishment of its episcopal station?

The work now reported on is of great expense and labour. It deserves encouragement, as being in a sense national; and we trust that the liberality of the age will convince Mr. Wild of his prudence in conducting this work handsomely; on the best paper, print, and other materials.

\* \* In some of his plans Mr. W. has marked the situation of the designer by small arrows: he has omitted this reference in others; to no advantage that we can discern. It was far from displeasing to the reader:

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*Reminiscentia Numeraris*, or the Memory's Assistant in Numbers and Dates, &c. in three parts. By S. Needham, pp. 367, price 7s. 6d. For the Author. Law, London, 1813.

Among the earliest of our studies, was the art of memory, in the very ingenious work of Dr. Richard Grey, intitled *Memoria Technica*; and we confess a regard for its system, as well as for the character of its worthy author. Nevertheless, we may be allowed to confess, that in later life the application of that system has had but a very small share, if any, in assisting our recollection; and there is, as we apprehend, some danger of overloading the memory of youth by adopting it. Over strict precision is soon lost; it is a strain which the faculty willingly quits, for a preferable relaxation. A general estimate is more easily retained, and is sufficient for the purposes of ordinary life. If, for instance, it be desirable to recollect that Cyrus lived before A. D. more than 500 years, to know in what quarter of the sixth century he flourished, is near enough for practice, though not for chronological tables; among other reasons, because his life was of greater length than a quarter of a century (70 years, says Cicero); and if we place him in the second quarter, a mode of division perfectly familiar to us, and requiring no exertion of memory, we cannot be far from the date of any of his prominent actions.

It must, however, be acknowledged, (and it readily is acknowledged) that when a single fact is in question, the power of applying a precise date to that fact is an agreeable acquisition; and the attempt to assist in communicating it is highly laudable. Nevertheless, we fear, that as there is "no royal road to geometry," so there is no royal road to an artificial memory at once extensive and precise. The principles of the art, as here stated, may be acquired; but will they not themselves slip out of a memory filled with the cares of life, with the anxieties of every day, and under the necessity of diverting its attention to pounds shillings, and pence.

The attempt to reduce extensive numeration to concise expression presents many difficulties. The combination of

signs is little, if at all, less perplexing than the recollection of figures. For instance, the diameter of the sun is 922,448 miles. It is coming sufficiently near to recollect this, in round numbers, without the remainder, at 922,000; and this may be as easily fixed on the mind as any word intended to include the 448 miles, as *sol-di-hedasei*. The diameter of the earth's orbit is in English miles 172,104,795; whether the precise amount be worth retaining at the expence of committing to memory the compound-term *Dorbter—boit-éze-poul*, must be referred to experience; and determined by the abilities of ordinary intellect, after some few years have elapsed. We by no means wish to discourage this study; but we say that our poor brains have been too shallow to profit by it, as we doubt not it deserves.

This science must, however, be useful, though indirectly, inasmuch as it is scarcely possible that a learner should perform the requisite exercises without fixing some instruction on his mind; and for this purpose the following parts of Mr. Needham's performance appear to be well adapted. They contain a variety of information, and are little other than a compendium of the principal facts of history, referred to their several subjects. — The reduction of these to a series, the parts of which might illustrate each other, and by their mutual relation assist the memory, is well deserving the consideration of the ingenious author.

*Rokeby*, a Poem by Walter Scott, Esq  
in 2vo. price £2 2s. in 8vo. price 14s. Edinburgh, Ballantyne, Longman and Co. London.

POOR is that mind in the requisites of poetry which can stay to value rhymes and discuss the inclusive power of words amid the current of an affecting narrative, and the whirlwind of passion and interest. On the other hand, that poem cannot be deemed finished, which will not stand the test of cool examination; but, when scrutinized, discovers the harsh elisions of a first conception, the ill assorted terms and imperfect rhymes which may be tolerated in a sketch; but demand the master's eye and the master's hand ere the public mind will award the awaited meed, the poet's praise, to the writer. It is true, that re-

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vision may be repeated till it refine away the spirit of poetic diction; but it is equally true, that a carelessness of diction may be indulged, till the ear become insensible to it, and propriety may be violated so repeatedly as to rouse the most reluctant patience to remonstrance.

The bard who composes for his daily bread is entitled to equal favour with the minstrel who chaunted his unpremeditated song in praise of the host whose table afforded him refecton. In neither will candour criticise the blemishes it detects; but the case is different with the poet who being master of his own time is under no obligation to sally forth in quest of criticism, till he be ready to sustain the expected trials. We take no offence at passages in Dryden, which in Pope would be pointed out as censurable. The impromptu of a vigorous mind, struggling against penury, may fairly claim allowances not due to Walter Scott. That Mr. Scott's first conceptions, like those of all other mortals, must be inpromptu, and may be rapid, is readily admitted; but, that subsequently they should be revised, improved, corrected, and regulated, is no more than the world has a right to expect from so eminent a writer; partly on account of favours already conferred on him, and partly on account of the desire supposed to be natural to every man of preserving the reputation he has acquired, and not merely of preserving but augmenting it. In this perhaps, the feelings of the poet and of the public may differ: one is content to support his character; the other expects the delight arising from enjoyment of merit superior to what has preceded. One by rising up from giving vent to recent feelings, the most powerful, because the latest, is unable to form an impartial comparison of merits; while the other full of highly excited anticipations sitting down to the perusal of a new performance, nevertheless, recollects, revolves, considers, and compares prior performances, and at leisure forms an estimate, likely to be more accurate, but less indulgent to the poet than that suggested by his own imagination. The latest work, says the reader, should be the best; and if he hesitate in reporting progress, no former popularity can protect the author against consequences, not to be so much as glanced at, without extreme anxiety. And moreover, if the public re-

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frains from strictly scrutinizing blemishes the effect of haste in early attempts, it by no means follows that in the productions of mature exertions, those same blemishes, or others the consequences of indolence shall be suffered to escape detection, or when detected shall be allowed to pass without exposure.

Those are Mr. Scott's best friends, who most forcibly remonstrate against the hurry that agitates his pen; who wish him to take sufficient time for acquiring the power or capacity of giving a fair opinion on his own performances; for bringing to this duty as much as possible, that indifference of feeling which might beguile him into a persuasion of his being engaged in examining the works of others;—not his own. He should thus sit in judgment, on himself, and enquire from his own feelings whether he would tolerate in another such harsh elisions, as

On Barnard's towers and Tees's stream.

Lists to the breeze's boding sound.

She listens still to hear him tell.

How the grim wild-bear fought and fell,

Then blesses her, that man can find!

A pastime of such savage kind!

The writer means *blesses herself*.

Of Rokeby's lord he saved the life,

And when he saw him prisoner made,

He kissed and then resigned his blade,

And yielded him an easy prey

To those who led the knights away.

The writer means *yielded himself*.

That countered there on adverse parts,

The writer means *encountered*.

What would he think of the following verses, had he we met with them in *Hudibras*?—would he think them unworthy of *that work*?

One dismal cause, by all unguessed,

His fearful confidence confessed;

And twice it was my hap to see

Examples of that agony,

Which for a season can o'erstrain

And wreck the structure of the brain.

He had the awful power to know

Th' approaching mental overthrow,

And while his mind had courage yet

To struggle with the dreadful fit,

The victim writhed against his throes,

Like wretch beneath a murderer's blows.

This Denzil, vowed to every evil,

Might read a lesson to the Devil.

Thus Oswald's labouring feelings trace

Strange changes in his sleeping face,

Rapid and ominous as these

With which the moon-beams tinge the Tees.

The construction requires *those*.

Might well have deemed that Hell had given

A murderer's ghost to *upper heaven*.

Where is that *upper heaven* into which a murderer's ghost can, even by poetical supposition, penetrate?

Would Mr. S. admit in another such imperfect rhimes as,

Wretch! hast thou paid thy bloody debt?

Philip of Mortham, lives he yet?

Deemed like the steel of rusted lance,

Useless and dangerous at once.

To aid the valiant northern Earls,

Who drew the sword for royal Charles.

Rude steps ascending from the dell

Rendered the cliffs accessible.

Jaded and weary, horse and man,

Returned the troopers, one by one.

They whom dark Bertram, in his wrath,

Doomed to captivity or death.

And thus his mantle's clasp undid;

Matilda held his drooping head—

—Ho! Provost Marshall! instantly

Lead Denzil to the gallows tree.

That from amazement's iron trance

All Wycliffe's soldiers waked at once.

These are rank slovenlinesses. Mr. S. has a better ear than to suffer these, and such as these. And whether the following, though of a different kind, are becoming in a correct poet, is submitted to the judgment of our readers.

Run wild along the moon light lea.

The writer means *run wild along the lea by moon light*.

Ring from the moon light groves of cane.

The writer means *ring from groves of cane enlightened by the moon*.

The inconveniences attending the frequent use of a single word in a short poem, especially, to denote different articles, though applicable it is confessed to each apart, were never more strongly felt than in *Rokeby*. It is not very customary among us to express a sword by the term *brand*; but admitting the propriety of that appellation, the term should, surely, be maintained with some decent attention to restriction:

what then will be said to its different acceptance in passages in which it represents,

1. A sword :

On Bertram he laid desperate hand,  
Placed firm his foot, and drew his *brand*.

A warlike Form, that marked the scene,  
Presents his *rapier* sheathed between—  
Nor then unscaubarded his *brand*.

These slaves ! they dare not, hand to hand,  
Bide *buffet* from a true man's *brand* !

*Buffet* is a very unfit word to express the thrust or cut of a sword.

2. A note of contempt :

His sire, while yet a hardier race  
Of numerous sons were Wycliffe's grace,  
On Wilfrid set contemptuous *brand*.

And when an insult I forgive,  
Then *brand* me as a slave and live !

3 Burning fuel :

From gloves of mail relieved his hands,  
And spread them to the kindling *brands*.  
Mid cries, and clashing arms, there came  
The hollow sound of rushing flame ;  
New horrors on the tumult dire  
Arise—the castle is on fire !  
Doubtful, if chance had cast the *brand*,  
Or frantic Bertram's desperate hand.

Nor let it be forgot, that the acknowledged talents of our author could not overlook in a poem he was revising, the recurrence of similar rhimes, in the opening verses of consecutive stanzas.

Yet Scudl or Kemper cried, I ween,  
Who gave that soft and quiet scene,  
With all its varied light and shade,  
And every little *sunny glade*—

Here rise no cliffs the vale to shade,  
But skirting every *sunny glade*,  
In fair variety of green  
The woodland lends its sylvan screen.

" These are verbal inaccuracies :"—but why should verbal inaccuracies be disregarded, to the ruin of correct poesy, and to the indulgence—to give it the mildest construction, of a bad habit ? " The conception of the poem, the manners, are of more importance :"—we grant they are ; and for that reason we shall direct our attention to the story and manners.

M. Scott tells us, in an Advertisement, " that the date of the supposed events is immediately subsequent to the Battle of Marston Moor, 3d July, 1644. This period is chosen as affording a degree of

probability to the fictitious narrative now presented to the public." Now, what shall we say to the mention of "*Shrift*," or confession preparatory to death, by a staunch Cromwellist ? Could the idea have entered the mind of a zealous partizan of " the good old cause ;" even if it could have been suffered by a royalist ? Were *private* banners allowed, distinct from those of the state in 1644 ? Were *complete* suits of armour then in use, and by *inferior* officers ? That the stimulus of insatiate avarice might then, as at any other period, lead to premeditated murder, must be allowed ; but an instance, recorded in the note, would have been extremely acceptable, to the doubtful. Nor shall we think it conformable to the manners of the time, that a lady, deprived of parental protection, should tell her secrets to her young friends, however confidential, in a *wood*. Confidence, during the civil wars, kept within doors, and that remarkably : whatever was private in its nature, was doubly private then, from policy. Secrecy was a token of the time. Mr. Scott should have fixed his date a century earlier in our history, to which his manners are much more appropriate. That would, at least, have thrown a deeper veil over the accessaries : whereas, we are too familiar with every particular of the age of Charles, to answer the poet's purpose. He has not marked his political partizans distinctly ; indeed, scarcely at all : and this, though honourable to him as a man, and a gentleman, is much to his disadvantage as a poet.

The same hurry that pervades the versification crowds also the incidents into too narrow a compass. The mind refuses to believe that they *did* so happen, or *could* so happen. Distracted, as were the times, some preliminaries, were necessary before estates, mansions, and manor houses, could be seized :—before prisoners, committed to a public officer for safe custody, could be brought to the block—and for a new crime alledged, but not tried : even supposing that the mode of execution, by the block, were ordinary for other than peers, which, we believe, was not the case. Cruel as were individuals, no man could force his only son, desperately wounded, to exertions too much for nature to support ; and though churches were certainly desecrated by studied

modes of profanation, in too many instances, yet we have no recollection of such offence being committed against a church, in the most distant provinces, as to make it a place of execution. That violation, or we are mistaken, was reserved for modern days; for days in which philosophy enlightened the world in triumph; as witness the *Abbaye*; and in which the popular cry was not simply, "No Bishop;" but, *tous les Evêques à la lanterne!* We say nothing on the hackneyed mode of discovery in novels, by means of a found bracelet, &c. but that we equally doubt whether it be worthy of Walter Scott;—or agreeable to the manners of the seventeenth century.

"Compose in haste; but revise at leisure," said a judicious practitioner to an enquiring pupil. Mr. Scott has obeyed the first part of the precept; the second, not less important, he has disregarded. Whatever be the merits of the poem they have been little increased by revision: and we close this branch of our report by a sentiment that we mean should touch its author to the quick:—Mr. Scott can do much better, if he will.

The poem opens with a description of Oswald Wycliffe, lord of the manor of Barnard's Castle, in restless sleep: tempted by the great estates of Mortham, his brother-in-law, he has suborned Bertram to murder him, his chief, at a fit opportunity: that opportunity Bertram supposes he finds at the rout of the Parliamentarians, by Prince Rupert, in the *early part* of the battle of Marston Moor: but it proves, that instead of killing him he had only killed his horse: the fortune of the day being reversed by Cromwell, Mortham returns home, in safety, though without his troop, who are all slain except Bertram. Strange enough it is, that Bertram, who had been a buccaneer in the West Indies under Mortham, should engage in this crime, without having fixed his reward: but, so, the Poet says, it was. He comes and relates his feat of guilt, assigns to Oswald the lands of Mortham; and demands for his own share all his portable wealth, with *instant possession*. Oswald, instead of accompanying this bandit, calls his son Wilfrid, a feeble and nervous youth, out of bed, and sends him, while yet night, to Rokeby Castle, with Bertram only. Arrived before the

house, Bertram inadvertently confesses his guilt: he is arrested by the languid Wilfrid; but the savage and murderous hand of Bertram prevails against him, and he is in imminent danger when rescued by Mortham himself, who charges him to conceal his being alive. Now arrives Oswald, with his retinue, and among them Redmond, page of the Knight of Rokeby, who, when Rokeby was taken prisoner, surrendered himself to accompany his master. He is sent to Oswald to acquaint him that Rokeby is committed to his keeping, as a prisoner at large. The alarm of Bertram's guilt being given, the whole troop, including Redmond, pursue the culprit throughout the wood, but in vain. He is, nevertheless, discovered by one of a gang of robbers, concealed in a cave in the wood; and to this cave the buccaneer follows his comrade. The Knight of Rokeby has an only daughter, Matilda, who is beloved at the same time by the pensive Wilfrid, and the valiant Redmond, who, when a boy, had been brought to Rokeby from Ireland, and educated as befits a gentleman. He is therefore supposed to be of Irish birth. He proves the favoured lover; as is perfectly natural. But Oswald devises means to procure Matilda for his son Wilfrid, by the power of her affection for her father, to secure the whole domain in his family. As the daughter of Rokeby, she intends accompanying her father in prison; but takes advice of her two young friends, (to whom she relates the history of Mortham), as to the disposal of some heavy chests of gold and silver committed to her care by Mortham, to be kept by her till three years after his decease, or disappearance. This is overheard by Bertram and his comrade, who had plotted to obtain this wealth, and to shoot Rokeby. They are disappointed; and endeavour to obtain their ends another way. They send one of their crew in the disguise of a harper, to Rokeby Castle; who unbars a private port, and admits the robbers. A fierce fight ensues, in which Wilfrid is wounded; but Matilda and Redmond are preserved. The castle is burnt. The banditti are destroyed, by a succour of troops, and the prisoners taken, one of which is the young harper, saved by Matilda, are rendered useful in producing evidence, by means of a recovered bracelet, &c. that Redmond is the lost son

of Mortham; who arrives, at the point of time when both Robeys and Redmond are about to be executed by Oswald in Eglistone Church. But this is prevented by Bertram, who shoots Oswald; though it costs him his life. His son, Wilfrid, dies of his wound and languor; and all obstacles being removed, Redmond and Matilda are united, and live long and happily together.

The most prominent character is Bertram. His education, among the buccaneers, had prepared him for deeds of blood; and the poet supports him vigorously to the last. One of his adventures, while proceeding to Mortham, is told with great spirit.

## XIV.

As bursts the levin in its wrath,  
He shot him down the sounding path;  
Rock, wood, and, stream, rung wildly out,  
To his loud step and savage shout.  
Seems that the object of his race  
Hath scaled the cliffs; his frantic chase  
Sidelong he turns, and now 'tis bent  
Right up the rock's rail battlement;  
Straining each sinew to ascend,  
Foot, hand, and knee their aid must lend.  
Wilfrid, all dizzy with dismay,  
Views from beneath his dreadful way;  
Now to the oak's warped roots he clings,  
Now trusts his weight to ivy strings;  
Now, like the wild goat, must he dare  
An unsupported leap in air;  
Hid in the shrubby rain-course now,  
You mark him by the crashing bough,  
And by his coslet's sullen clank,  
And by the stones spurned from the bank,  
And by the hawk scared from her nest;  
And ravens croaking o'er their guest,  
Who deem his forlorn limbs shall pay  
The tribute of his bold essay.

## XV.

See, he emerges!—desperate now  
All farther course—you beetling brow,  
In craggy nakedness sublime,  
What heart or foot shall dare to climb?  
It bears no tender for his clasp,  
Presents no angle to his grasp;  
Sole stay his foot may rest upon,  
Is y'n earth-bed led jetting stone.  
Balanced on such precarious prop,  
He strains his grasp to reach the top.  
Just as the dangerous stretch he makes,  
By heaven, his faithless footstool snakes!  
Beneath his tottering bulk it bends,  
It sways, it loosens, it descends!

And downward holds its headlong way,  
Crashing o'er rock and copse-wood spray.  
Loud thunders shake the echoing dell!—  
Felt it alone?—alone it fell!  
Just on the very verge of fate,  
The hardy Bertram's falling weight  
He trusted to his sinewy hands,  
And on the top unharmed he stands!

The agent in this "imminent deadly" adventure, had been hardened to such perils by a course of life in which they had become customary. Of this Bertram, says our poet, describing his escape in the wood,

## III.

Oft had he shewn, in climes afar  
Each attribute of roving war;  
The sharpened ear, the piercing eye,  
The quick resolve in danger nigh;  
The speed, that, in the flight or chase,  
Outstripped the Charib's rapid race;  
The steady brain, the sinewy limb,  
To leap, to dive, to climb, to swim;  
The iron frame, invulnerable to bear  
Each dire inclemency of air,  
Nor less confirmed to undergo  
Fatigue's faint chill, and famine's throe.  
These arts he proved, his life to save,  
In peril oft by land and wave,  
On Arawaca's desert shore,  
Or where La Plata's billows roar,  
When oft the sons of vengeful Spain  
Tracked the marauder's steps in vain.  
These arts, in Indian warfare tried,  
Must save him now by Greta's side.

## IV.

'Twas then, in hour of utmost need,  
He proved his courage, art, and speed.  
Now slow he stalked with stealthy pace,  
Now started forth in rapid race,  
Oft doubling back in mazy train,  
To blind the trace the dews retain;  
Now clombe the rocks projecting high,  
To baffle the pursuer's eye,  
Now sought the stream, whose brawling sound  
The echo of his footsteps drowned.  
But if the forest verge he nears,  
There tram, the steeds and glimmer spears;  
If deeper down the copse he drew,  
He heard the rangers' loud halloo,  
Beating each cover while they came,  
As if to start the sylvan game.  
'Twas then—like tiger close beset  
At every pass with toil and net,  
Countered, where'er he turns his glare,  
By clashing arms and torches' flare,  
Who meditates, with furious bound,  
To burst on hunter, horse, and hound,—

'Twas then that B.traff's soul arose,  
Prompting to rush upon his foes :  
But as that crouching tyger, cow'd  
By brandished steel and shouting crowd,  
Retreats beneath the jungle's shroud,  
Bertram suspends his purpose stern,  
And crouches in the brake and fern,  
Hiding his face, lest foemen spy  
The sparkle of his swarthy eye.

Little less savage, but infinitely more  
honest, is the character of an Irish kerue,  
who brings Redmond from Ireland to  
Rokeby, and is mortally wounded at a  
small distance from Rokeby Castle.

It chanced upon a wintry night,  
That whitened Stanmore's stormy height,  
The chase was o'er, the sag was killed,  
In Rokeby-hall the cups were filled,  
And, by the huge stone chimney, 'sat  
The Knight, in hospitable state.  
Moonless the sky, the hour was late,  
When a loud summons shook the gate,  
And sore for entrance and for aid  
A voice of foreign accent prayed.  
The porter answered to the call,  
And instant rushed into the hall  
A Man, whose aspect and attire  
Startled the circle by the fire.

## VIII.

His plaited hair in elf-locks spread  
Around his bare and matted head ;  
On leg and thigh, close stretched and trim,  
His vesture showed the sinewy limb ;  
In saffron dyed, a linen vest  
Was frequent folded round his breast ;  
A mantle long and loose he wore,  
Shaggy with ice, and stained with gore.  
He clasped a burthen to his heart,  
And, resting on a knotted dart,  
The snow from hair and beard he shook,  
And round him gazed with wildered look.  
Then up the hall, with staggering pace,  
He hastened to the blaze to place,  
Half lifeless from the bitter air,  
His load, a Boy of beauty rare.  
To Rokeby, next, he louted low,  
The stalwart erect his tale to show,  
With wild majestic port and tone,  
Like envoy of some barbarous throne.  
" Sir Richard, Lord of Rokeby, hear !  
Turlough O'Neale salutes thee dear ;  
He greets thee, and to thy care  
Young Redmond gives, his grandson fair.  
He bids thee breed him as thy son,  
For Turlough's days of joy are done ;  
And other Lords have seized his land,  
And faint and feeble is his hand,

And all the glory of Tyrone  
Is like a morning vapour flown.  
To bind the duty on thy soul,  
He bids thee think on Erin's bowl !  
If any wrong the young O'Neale,  
He bids thee think of Erin's steel.  
To Mortham first this charge was due,  
But, in his absence, honours you.—  
Now is my master's message by,  
And Ferraught will contented die."

## IX.

His look grew fixed, his cheek grew pale,  
He sunk when he had told his tale ;  
For, hid beneath his mantle wide,  
A mortal wound was in his side.  
Vain was all aid—in terror wild,  
And sorrow, screamed the orphan child.  
Poor Ferraught raised his wistful eyes,  
And faintly strove to soothe his cries ;  
Ail reckless of his dying pain,  
He blest, and blest him o'er again !  
And kissed the little hands outspread,  
And kissed and crossed the infant head,  
And, in his native tongue and phrase,  
Prayed to each saint to watch his days ;  
Then all his strength together drew,  
The charge to Rokeby to renew.  
When half was faltered from his breast,  
And half by dying signs expressed,  
" Bless the O'Neale !" he faintly said,  
And thus the faithful spirit fled.

Young Redmond is brought up with  
Matilda; and one of the most pleasing  
passages of the poem, is that in which the  
course of their early days is related. Sir  
Richard named him his page, and en-  
trusted him with the custody of his ban-  
ner. His true history is thus related :  
Mortham had shot his wife Edith, with  
her brother, whom he did not know, in  
a fit of jealousy.

Mark then : Fair Edith was the joy  
Of old O'Neale of Clandeboy,  
But from her sire and country fled,  
In secret Mortham's Lord to wed.  
O'Neale, his first resentment o'er,  
Dispatched his son to Greta's shore,  
Enjoining he should make him known  
(Until his farther will were shown,)   
To Edith, but to her alone.  
What of their ill-starred meeting fell,  
Lord Wycliffe knows, and none so well.

## XV.

" O'Neale it was, who, in despair,  
Robbed Mortham of his infant heir ;  
He bred him in their native wild,  
And called him murdered Connal's child,

Soon died the nurse; the clan believed  
 What from their chiefs they received.  
 His purpose was that ne'er again  
 The boy should cross the Irish main,  
 But, like his mountain sires, enjoy  
 The woods and wastes of Clondeboy.  
 Then on the land wild troubles came,  
 And stronger chieftains urged a claim,  
 And wrested from the old man's hands  
 His native towers, his father's lands.  
 Unable then, amid the strife,  
 To guard young Redmond's rights or life,  
 Late and reluctant he restores  
 The infant to his native shores,  
 With goodly gifts and letters stored,  
 With many a deep conjuring word,  
 To Morham, and to Rokeby's Lord.  
 Nought knew the clod of Irish earth,  
 Who was the guide, of Redmond's birth;  
 But deemed his chief's commands were laid  
 On both, by both to be obeyed.  
 How he was wounded by the way,  
 I need not, and I list not say.\*—

The poem is interspersed with songs, a branch of poetry in which Mr. Scott excels. Notes are added, some of which are truly interesting. That which relates the history of a struggle, for a buff coat, is amusing, especially to us, who have seen and handled the buff coat to which Cromwell entrusted his safety. Those describing the buccaneers are too faithful: the history is in every body's hands. We select one, though rather long, which affords means of no unfavourable comparison, with the times in which we live: for though the faculty, were it not a point of honour, could disclose (and from high life too) incidents of equal interest, and demanding equal secrecy: yet the crime of murder, we verily believe, is thought more heinous than it was in former ages; and is more rare. The fruits of illicit love are, perhaps, more readily disposed of than they were anciently; and certainly, the disappearance of a member of society, of any reputable degree, or interest, may be pronounced scarcely possible in the present state of society among us.

"Little-cote house stands in a low and lonely situation. On three sides it is surrounded by a park that spreads over the adjoining hill; on the fourth, by meadows that are watered by the river Kennet. Close on one side of the house is a thick grove of lofty trees, along the verge of which runs one of the principal avenues to it through the park. It is an irregular building of great antiquity, and

was probably erected about the time of the termination of the feudal warfare, when defence came no longer to be an object in a country mansion. Many circumstances, however, in the interior of the house, seem appropriate to feudal times. The hall is very spacious, floored with stones, and lighted by large transom windows, that are closed with casements. Its walls are hung with old military accoutrements, that have long been left a prey to rust. At one end of the hall is a range of coats of mail and helmets, and there is on every side abundance of old-fashioned pistols and guns, many of them with matchlocks. Immediately below the cornice hangs a row of leathern jerkins, made in the form of a shirt, supposed to have been worn as armour by the vassals. A large oak table, reaching nearly from one end of the room to the other, might have feasted the whole neighbourhood, and an appendage to one end of it made to answer at other times for the old game of shuffleboard. The rest of the furniture is in a suitable style, particularly an arm chair of cumbersome workmanship, constructed of wood, curiously turned, with a high back and triangular seat, said to have been used by Judge Popham in the reign of Elizabeth. The entrance into the hall is at one end by a low door, communicating with a passage that leads from the outer door in the front of the house to a quadrangle\* within; at the other it opens upon a gloomy staircase, by which you ascend to the first floor, and, passing the doors of some bed chambers, enter a narrow gallery, which extends along the back-front of the house from one end to the other of it, and looks upon an old garden. The gallery is hung with portraits, chiefly in the Spanish dresses of the sixteenth century. In one of the bed chambers, which you pass in going towards the gallery, is a bedstead with blue furniture, which time has now made dingy and threadbare, and in the bottom of one of the bed curtains you are shewn a place where a small piece has been cut out and sown in again,—a circumstance which serves to identify the following story:—

"It was on a dark rainy night in the month of November, that an old midwife sat musing by her cottage fire-side, when on a sudden she was startled by a loud knocking at the door. On opening it she found a horseman, who told her that her assistance was required immediately by a person of rank, and that she should be handsomely rewarded, but that there were reasons for keeping the affair a strict secret, and, therefore, she must submit to be blindfolded, and to be conducted in that condition to the bed-chamber of the lady. With some hesitation the midwife

\* I think there is a chapel on one side of it, but am not quite sure.

consented; the horseman bound her eyes, and placed her on a pillow behind him. After proceeding in silence for many miles through rough and dirty lanes, they stopped, and the midwife was led into a house, which, from the length of her walk through the apartments, as well as the sounds about her, she discovered to be the seat of wealth and power. When the bandage was removed from her eyes, she found herself in a bed-chamber, in which were the lady on whose account she had been sent for, and a man of a haughty and ferocious aspect. The lady was delivered of a fine boy. Immediately the man commanded the midwife to give him the child, and, catching it from her, he hurried across the room, and threw it on the back of the fire that was blazing in the chimney. The child, however, was strong, and by its struggles rolled itself off upon the hearth, when the ruffian again seized it with fury, and, in spite of the intercession of the midwife, and the more piteous entreaties of the mother, thrust it under the grate, and, raking the live coals upon it, soon put an end to its life. The midwife, after spending some time in affording all the relief in her power to the wretched mother, was told that she must be gone. Her former conductor appeared, who again bound her eyes, and conveyed her behind him to her own home; he paid her handsomely, and departed. The midwife was strongly agitated by the horrors of the preceding night; and she immediately made a deposition of the fact before a magistrate. Two circumstances afforded hopes of detecting the house in which the crime had been committed; one was, that the midwife, as she sat by the bed-side, had, with a view to discover the place, cut out a piece of the bed curtain, and sown it in again; the other was, that as she had descended the staircase, she had counted the steps. Some suspicions fell upon Darrell, at that time the proprietor of Little-cote house, and the domain around it. The house was examined, and identified by the midwife, and Darrell was tried at Salisbury for the murder. By corrupting his judge, he escaped the sentence of the law; but broke his neck by a fall from his horse in hunting, in a few months after. The place where this happened is still known by the name of Darrell's Sile, a spot to be dreaded by the peasant whom the shades of evening have overtaken on his way.

"Little-cote house is two miles from Hungerford, in Berkshire, through which the Bath road passes. The fact occurred in the reign of Elizabeth. All the important circumstances I have given exactly as they are told, in the country; some trifles only are added, either to render the whole connected, or to increase the impression."

With this tale of terror the author has combined some circumstances of a similar le-

gend, which was current at Edinburgh during his childhood.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the large castles of the Scottish nobles, and even the secluded hotels, like those of the French noblesse, which they possessed in Edinburgh, were sometimes the scenes of strange and mysterious transactions, a divine of singular sanctity was called up at midnight, to pray with a person at point of death. This was no unusual summons; but what followed was alarming. He was put into a sedan chair, and, after he had been transported to a remote part of the town, the bearers insisted upon his being blindfolded. The request was enforced by a cocked pistol, and submitted to; but in the course of the discussion he conjectured, from the phrases employed by the chairmen, and from some part of their dress, not completely concealed by their cloaks, that they were greatly above the menial station they had assumed. After many turns and windings, the chair was carried up stairs into a lodging, where his eyes were uncovered, and he was introduced into a bed room, where he found a lady, newly delivered of an infant. He was commanded by his attendants to say such prayers by her bed-side as were fitting for a person not expecting to survive a mortal disorder. He ventured to remonstrate, and observe that her safe delivery warranted better hopes. But he was sternly commanded to obey the orders first given, and with difficulty recollected himself sufficiently to acquit himself of the task imposed on him. He was then again hurried into the chair; but as they conducted him down stairs, he heard the report of a pistol. He was safely conducted home; a purse of gold was forced upon him; but he was warned, at the same time, that the least allusion to this dark transaction would cost him his life. He betook himself to rest, and, after long and broken musing, fell into a deep sleep. From this he was awakened by his servant, with the dismal news, that a fire of uncommon fury had broken out in the house of \*\*\*\*, near the head of the Canongate, and that it was totally consumed; with the shocking addition, that the daughter of the proprietor, a young lady eminent for beauty and accomplishments, had perished in the flames. The clergyman had his suspicions, but to have made them public would have availed nothing. He was timid; the family was of the first distinction; above all, the deed was done, and could not be amended. Time wore away, however, and with it his terrors. He became unhappy at being the solitary depository of this fearful mystery, and mentioned it to some of his brethren, through whom the anecdote acquired a sort of publicity. The divine, however, had been long dead, and the story in some degree for-

gotten, when a fire broke out again on the very same spot where the house of \*\*\*\* had formerly stood, and which was now occupied by buildings of an inferior description. When the flames were at their height, the tumult, which usually attends such a scene, was suddenly suspended by an unexpected apparition. A beautiful female, in a night-dress, extremely rich, but at least half a century old, appeared in the very midst of the fire, and uttered these tremendous words in her vernacular idiom: "Aes burned, twice burned; the third time I'll scare you all!" The belief in this story was formerly so strong, that on a fire breaking out, and seeming to approach the fatal spot, there was a good deal of anxiety testified lest the apparition should make good her denunciation.

*A Discovery of the Author of the Letters of Junius*, founded on such Evidence and Illustrations as explain all the Mysterious Circumstances and Apparent Contradictions which have contributed to the Concealment of this "most Important Secret of our Times." 8vo. Pp. 132. Taylor and Hessey, London: 1813.

Mr. Woodfall has lately published an edition of all the letters written by Junius, with *fac simile* engravings of his hand-writing, private notes, and other authentic documents, derived from his late father. He has prefixed a discourse in which he discusses the question of, who was the writer?—He relieves several persons on whom suspicion had fallen; but he does not himself fix the party; nor does he inform the public on whom his father, who from circumstances must have been a much better judge, was most strongly inclined to let his opinion rest.

This is all the notice we shall take at present of Mr. Woodfall's edition; because if our information be correct, there are other enquiries on the *lapis*, and other names will be brought forward to claim the honour. When they appear, then will be the time to institute a comparison of leading circumstances. The writer of this pamphlet shall speak for himself. He displays considerable ingenuity; but closes his performance with promising "further evidence." The investigation is rather of a nature to demand in one body all the evidence within his power; to refer us, therefore, to further evidence, is leaving us in little or nothing short of total darkness.

This writer, however, has one advantage of which he cannot be deprived: he names a person capable of contradicting his opinion if erroneous; and who (or his family) would act but justly by the public, in so doing. Let us hear this discoverer.

That Junius appears, at various times, to be an Old Man, an Irishman, a Lawyer, a Soldier, a Courtier, a Statesman, a Divine, and again not one of all these .....

That Junius was a fictitious character, as well as a fictitious name, has been remarked by Dr. Girdlestone. The remark is ingenious. It is supported by the motto to the work, as well as by the express declaration of Junius .....

The fictitious character, the absolute non-entity of the man, was the circumstance hinted at in the words "*Stat nominis umbra*."

An author so jealous of his honour is not likely to have been guilty of unnecessary prevarication: yet if we imagine that Junius was some single person, how can he escape the charge? If, on the contrary, we admit that two persons were concerned in the formation of this one fictitious character, the difficulty is removed. There is then no inconsistency in expressions which in any other view it is impossible to reconcile with each other .....

Having made these few preliminary remarks, we now proceed to shew that all the circumstances of time and place, talents and character, conspire to prove Dr. Francis, and his son the present Sir Philip Francis, were the authors of the Letters of Junius. And though the style of one person, when corrected and qualified by the taste of another, must vary in some degree from other specimens of that writer's usual manner, we shall, in addition to our other proofs, exhibit some remarkable coincidences of expression in the writings of these gentlemen and of Junius.

The Miscellaneous Letters ascribed to Junius in Mr. Woodfall's last edition extend from April 28, 1767, to May 12, 1772; the letters signed Junius, from January 21, 1759, to January 21, 1772; the Private Letters to Mr. Wilkes, from August 21, to November 9, 1771; and the Private Letters to Woodfall commence on April 20, 1769, and close on January 19, 1773.

Thus the whole of the letters attributed to Junius were written between the dates of April 28, 1767, and January 19, 1773.

Dr. Francis died in Bath on the fifth of March, 1773. For several years previous to his death he had resided in or near London.—His son was born about the year 1748. In 1773, he was appointed one of the Commis-

sioners for the Government of India. He sailed from England in the spring of 1774.....

But Junius not only continued to write for the space of five years, and then ceased altogether; his labour was incessant during that period. "From January 1769, to January 1772, he uniformly resided in London, or its immediate vicinity, and never quitted his stated habitation for a longer period than a few weeks."—*Pref. Ess.* p. 47.

Junius was remarkably distinguished for his particular knowledge of the minor contents of the army.....

Although the writer had threatened Lord Barrington with sixteen letters on the subject of the War Office, and had numbered them as if he actually meant to keep his word, the fourth concludes the series. Mr. Francis was expelled, and not Mr. Chamier; the purpose therefore, of their publication was probably at an end.——

Now, this is a circumstance that would greatly weigh with us in proof that Mr. Francis was *not* Junius. Mr. F. was introduced into the War Office by Lord Barrington; supposing he had ingratitude enough to abuse his patron, who continued him in office, which is no light imputation, such a character would, most certainly, continue and invigorate that abuse, after his hopes had been blasted by his expulsion.——

For as to the supposition that the public advantage only was the simple motive that actuated Junius, we have too deeply penetrated into his character to allow that our unlimited confidence. In this we are less favourable to his memory than our author is, who assigns reasons for the exemption of Lord Holland from the lash of Junius, which ought to have acted with much greater force in behalf of Lord Barrington, on the mind of Mr. Francis.

Dr. Francis was the Chaplain of Lord Holland; and his translation of Demosthenes was dedicated to his lordship.

The intimacy of Mr. Francis with Lord Holland, his situation in that nobleman's family, and the preference he had received through his intervention, were circumstances clearly sufficient to produce that silence which in Junius is so remarkable. Attached to Lord Holland by gratitude and friendship, he could not, consistently with honour, arraign his public conduct. Besides, whatever remarks he might think proper to make, would be heard in private with greater prospects of advantage.

We transcribe another passage from the pamphlet, which is not without its weight.

One of the persons composing the character of Junius possessed a considerable degree of legal knowledge; and numerous phrases might be cited, to evince his familiar acquaintance with the language of the profession. Yet Junius expressly declares, without elsewhere contradicting or qualifying the assertion—"I am no lawyer by profession; nor do I pretend to be more deeply read than every English gentleman should be, in the laws of his country. If, therefore, the principles I maintain are truly constitutional, I shall not think myself answered, though I should be convicted of a mistake in terms, or of misapplying the language of the law."

In a letter to Woodfall, on the subject of his trial for publishing the Letter to the King, he expresses his opinion with an air of legal authority.

"I have carefully perused the Information. It is so loose and ill-drawn, that I am persuaded Mr. De Grey could not have had a hand in it. Their inserting the whole, proves they had no strong passages to fix on. I still think it will not be tried. If it should, it is not possible for a jury to find you guilty."

These particulars will be of use, when the subject comes more fully before us. But, if it be asked, whether—as Panoramists are supposed to know but every thing,—we have no guess who Junius was? we answer;—he was the *hand* moved, instructed, and guided, by three heads. One of these was a nobleman, then extremely desirous of office, and strongly intiguing to obtain it;—the second was a counsel of high celebrity, in progress toward nobility; the third was a military man by profession, of notorious senatorial eloquence, and impetuosity.—Either of these *singly* could readily deny that *he* was Junius; and each of them, we believe, has been known so to do; their combination, if suspected, was incapable of proof: and in fact, as the trio merely furnished themes, but did not compose the letters, they would have found little difficulty in declining the honour, had it been charged on them conjointly. The *soul* of Junius, is, as we conjecture, commemorated in the picture now exhibiting in Sir Joshua Reynolds's gallery, representing the Lord Shelburne, of Junius's day (afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne.) Mr. Dunning, (Lord Ashburton;) and Col. Barré, of Parliamentary fame, in conference. The actual amanuensis was, unquestionably, a person of *expectations*—in which he was disappointed; and if the reader will look back

to the list of characters assumed by Junius, as stated by the writer of the pamphlet before us, he will readily discover that profession, which was not supplied by either of the three personages we have mentioned. In short, as Scrub, very wittily, and not less truly observes, "there cannot be a plot without a priest and a woman in it;" so we believe, that the penman of Junius was of the clerical order; and as to the interference of "a woman,"—we are old enough to remember facts—that, is traceable, if our judgement be correct, almost from end to end of the correspondence.

It is no objection to this hypothesis, that the present Marquis of Lansdowne denies any knowledge of, or particular interest in the matter. Was he born at the time?—was he not by his tender years disqualified from such communication?—not to say, that his father's explicit denial that *he* was Junius, was in general circulation.

Col. Barré was the representative of Lord Shelburne in the House of Commons, and altogether in his confidence; and the honours obtained by Lord Ashburton were always understood to be political rewards. But, if we be further asked, who then was the *writer*?—we must refer ourselves to information when more complete, as it is expected to be, quickly; for it seems to us ridiculous to form a confident conclusion, and publicly assert it, without having examined all possible evidence; and canvassing as well the objections, as the arguments favourable to a conjecture only in progress towards certainty.

Mr. Blakeway of Shrewsbury has lately published an attempt to prove Horne Tooke the author of Junius. That "Parson John" had some qualifications for it, we allow, but the hand writings do not agree.

The Gentleman's Magazine has anticipated us, by publishing in the number for last month, a suggestion that Dr. Wilmot, of Warwick, was the *writer* of Junius. We have seen and examined the accidental remains of the papers which prove that fact: and we might state our observations more fully did we not consider these testimonies as private property till they be laid before the public. It is enough to mention that the *first date* is March 16,—67, [a month before the

first letter in Woodfall's edition]—that Junius is in one place written *J—s*; and the initials *J. W.* subjoined; that in a memorandum of "*finishing Junius*" the name is written at length, (but intentionally, obliterated), that Lord Shelburne is in one place marked "*Lord S—ne*,"—that the end of the *fifth* letter of Junius noted as such (except a sentence added in copying for the press) is still extant; and the paper on which these memorandums are made, is, we learn, the same paper for size, (binding excepted) substance, and *water mark*, with the originals of Junius in the hands of Mr. Woodfall. Accident has preserved these mutilated evidences. Others are now recollected by the Doctor's niece, Mrs. Wilmot Serres, who lived with him;—the hand-writing agrees; and to crown the whole, some of the members of the Panoramic corps were of the same scholastic institution with the Dr. and know his habits, his opportunities, and his talents: of his capacity, therefore, they can admit no doubt.

#### *An Essay towards a Theory of Apparitions.*

By John Ferriar, M. D. 12mo pp. 150.

Price 4s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. London, 1813.

THIS is a little work, and treats, in a light manner, a subject of considerable importance. We have never been able to account for the *fear* of seeing ghosts. That among living men the greater number may be mischievously inclined, and therefore objects of apprehension, is possible; yet, we trust ourselves in general company without terror, although ill-disposed persons have really power to hurt us. That the majority of spiritual appearances, assuming them to be real, should be malignant, is incredible; but were it true, what power have they to mal-treat us? Solid flesh may operate on solid flesh, according to the laws of matter; but the *force* of a blow struck by a spirit,—the cut and thrust qualities of an aerial sword, or the impressive strength of a visionary bludgeon, as it appears contrary to our reason, so it completely exceeds our faith. We hope and trust, that when apparitions indulge our eyes they will be benevolent personages; come, perhaps, to reward us for some good done, to warn us of some evil approaching, or to impart advice un-

der some great difficulty. We expect that, at least, they will leave a purse of gold in our hands, or tell us where to find it, to a dead certainty. True it is, nevertheless, that we are often surrounded by spectral appearances; but they deal in *paper* only; and that not tangible, but equally spectral with them selves: bearing no possible resemblance to the form we wish for: "*I promise to pay—for the Governor and Company of the Bank of England*"—No! Neither publican nor republican will take them in liquidation of debt! Or if, by special favour, our *spritely* visitants pile a few *tokens* on our table, we may ken the *chink*; but the gathering them up, is more trying than the gathering up quicksilver. Notwithstanding all this, as we greatly prefer Fairies to Brownies, and would willingly set a cream-bowl, might it please a Goblin elf, we flatter ourselves that evil spirits shall not be suffered to exert any power against us;—and why should a *rencontre* with benevolent spirits alarm us? Conscience has, we doubt not, been a fertile origin of apparitions. We verily believe, that a guilty soul is haunted, and this, moreover, is extremely difficult of cure: the shattered nerves may be restored to their tone, but who will, who *can*, restore innocence to the bosom? Who has a medicine for a mind diseased?—Throw physic to the dogs!—

Dr. Ferriar treats his subject, as a physician, and finds, in diseased action of the brain, the source of those symptoms, which perplex and distress patients labouring under not heavy, but *light* insanity. He has collected a number of cases in which the nature of the disease is clear; he has also adduced some of real physical spectral images, which lead us to regret, that he has not extended his communications on this amusing and interesting branch of his subject. We have lately adduced several instances of delusive appearances in the heavens, in reference to distant objects; an article inserted in a note by Dr. F. brings the appearance to a much nearer approach.

"After having been here for the thirtieth time," says Mr. Haas, "and, besides other objects of my attention, having procured information respecting the above-mentioned atmospheric phenomenon, I was at length so fortunate as to have the pleasure of seeing it;

and perhaps my description may afford satisfaction to others who visit the Broken through curiosity. The sun rose about four o'clock, and the atmosphere being quite serene towards the east, his rays could pass without any obstruction over the Heinitzshöhe. In the south west, however, towards the Achtermannshöhe, a brisk west wind carried before it their transparent vapours, which were not yet condensed into thick heavy clouds. About a quarter past four I went towards the Inn, and looked round to see whether the atmosphere would permit me to have a free prospect to the south west; when I observed, at a very great distance towards the Achtermannshöhe, a human figure of a monstrous size. A violent gust of wind having almost carried away my hat, I clapped my hand to it, by moving my hand towards my head, and the colossal figure did the same. The pleasure which I felt on this discovery can hardly be described: for I had already walked many a weary step in the hope of seeing this shadowy image without being able to satisfy my curiosity. I immediately made another movement by bending my body, and the colossal figure before me repeated it. I was desirous of doing the same thing once more, but my colossus had vanished. I remained in the same position, waiting to see whether it would return, and in a few minutes it again made its appearance in the Achtermannshöhe. I paid my respects to it a second time and it did the same to me. I then called the landlady of the Broken; and having both taken the same position which I had taken alone, we looked toward the Achtermannshöhe, but saw nothing. We had not, however, stood long, when two such colossal figures were formed over the above eminence, which repeated our compliment by bending their bodies as we did; after which they vanished. We retained our position; kept our eyes fixed upon the same spot, and in a little time the two figures again stood before us, and were joined by a third. Every movement that we made by bending our bodies, these figures imitated—but with this difference, that the phenomenon was sometimes weak and faint, sometimes strong and well defined. Having thus had an opportunity of discovering the whole secret of this phenomenon, I can give the following information to such of my readers as may be desirous of seeing it themselves. When the rising sun, and according to analogy the case will be the same at the setting sun, throws his rays over the Broken upon the body of a man standing opposite to fine light clouds floating around, or hovering past him, he needs only fix his eye steadfastly upon them, and in all probability, he will see the singular spectacle of his own shadow extending to the length of five or six hundred feet, at the

distance of about two miles before him. This is one of the most agreeable phenomena, I ever had an opportunity of remarking on the great observations of Germany."

Still more curious is an instance recorded by Don Juan de Ulloa, in his *Voyage to South America*, which we transcribe from the English translation, 1772. vol. I. p. 442. "We saw a surprising phenomenon on our first ascent to Paumamarca. At break of day the whole mountain was encompassed with very thick clouds, which the rising of the sun dispersed so far as to leave only some vapours of a tenuity not cognizable by the sight: on the opposite side to that where the sun rose, and about ten toises distant from the place where we were standing, we saw, as in a looking-glass, the image of each of us, the head being, as it were, the center of three concentric iris's: the last, or most external colours of one, touched the first of the following; and at some distance from them all, was a fourth arch entirely white. These were perpendicular to the horizon: and as the person moved, the phenomenon moved also in the same disposition and order. But what was remarkable, though we were six or seven together, every one saw the phenomenon with regard to himself, and not that relating to others. The diameter of the arches gradually altered with the ascent of the sun above the horizon: and the phenomenon itself, after continuing a long time, insensibly vanished."

What might not a poetical imagination, or a superstitious mind, or a mind softened at the time by a particular loss of relatives, or other affliction, have inferred from these indications of celestial apotheosis and glory? Especially as each saw the optical spectra singly, what might not silence, or what might not solitude, have suggested, aided by accidental circumstances easily imagined. These appearances occurred among mountains, and it may be recollected that mountain scenery has ever been favourable to interviews with the spirits of departed heroes; with the mighty dead, supposed to haunt their former residences. Were they other than clouds assuming certain forms, or effects of light and shade flitting among the heights, or phenomena dependant on the refraction of the rays of light, solar or lunar?

But some have held conversations with spirits. Dr. F. admits that Tasso really *saw* the appearances with which he conversed; i. e. that such images were really present by impressions made on his disordered bodily organs: had he noticed the curious particular that Tasso's study was a Gothic apartment, and that he fancied his familiar spirit conversed with him through a window of stained glass, he might have found a very powerful support to his theory: the coloured rays certainly affected the poet's organs of vision: by delusive but not unreal operation. Dr. F. admits also, that Brutus *saw*, with his bodily organs, the spectre that promised to meet him at Philippi; but he has paid no attention to the circumstances which surrounded Brutus at the time. He was accustomed to read in his tent, at midnight, when his bodily frame was debilitated by fatigue, and his spirits exhausted by long and toilsome marches, by the duties of the day;—he was, therefore, in a state to be led astray by a pre-disposed imagination. What was the subject of the book he was reading?—was it Plato, on the Immortality of the Soul, or was it the story of the dying Bramer, who prophetically warned Alexander that they should meet at Babylon? Either of these might suggest the idea of a spectre rising to disturb his meditation, or a spirit predicting a meeting, at which the hero promised to be present.

Some curious persons, of uncommon strength of mind, and sufficiently informed, have watched the progress of this disease in themselves, and have distinguished its effects. Among the most decisive of these is the case of Nicolai, the celebrated author and bookseller of Berlin. He was accustomed to lose blood twice a year; but this was omitted at the close of the year 1790, when it ought to have taken place. Says he,

"I had, in January and February of the year 1791, the additional misfortune to experience several extremely unpleasant circumstances, which were followed on the 24th of February by a most violent alteration. My wife and another person came into my apartment in the morning in order to console me, but I was too much agitated by a series of incidents which had most powerfully affected my moral feeling, to be capable of attending to them; on a sudden I perceived, at about the distance of ten steps, a form like that of

a deceased person: I pointed at it, asking my wife if she did not see it? It was but natural that she should not see any thing, my question therefore alarmed her very much, and she sent immediately for a physician, the phantasm continued about eight minutes. I grew at length more calm, and being extremely exhausted, fell into a restless sleep which lasted about half an hour; the physician ascribed the apparition to a violent mental emotion, and hoped that there would be no return, but the violent agitation of my mind had in some way disordered my nerves, and produced further consequences which deserve a more minute description.

"At four in the afternoon, the form which I had seen in the morning reappeared. I was by myself when this happened, and being rather uneasy at the incident, went to my wife's apartment, but there likewise I was prevented by the apparition, which, however, at intervals disappeared, and always presented itself in a standing posture: about six o'clock there appeared also several walking figures, which had no connection with the first.

"As when the first terror was over, I beheld the phantasms with great emotion taking them for what they really were, remarkable consequences of an imposition, I endeavoured to collect myself as much as possible, that I might preserve a clear consciousness of the changes which should take place within myself; I observed these phantasms very closely, and frequently reflected on my antecedent thoughts to discover, if possible, by means of what association of ideas exactly these forms presented themselves to my imagination; I thought at times I had found a clue, but taking the whole together I could not make out any natural connection between the occupations of my mind, my occupations, my regular thoughts, and the multifarious forms which now appeared to me, and now again disappeared. After repeated and close observations, and calm examination, I was unable to form any conclusion relative to the origin and continuation of the different phantasms which presented themselves to me. All that I could infer was, that while my nervous system was in such an irregular state, such phantasms would appear to me as if I actually saw and heard them; that these illusions were not modified by any known laws of reason, imagination, or the common association of ideas, and that probably other people who may have had similar apparitions, were exactly in the same predicament.

"I attempted to produce at pleasure, phantasms of persons whom I knew, by intensely reflecting on their countenance, shape, &c. but distinctly as I called to my lively imagination the respective shades of three of these persons, I still laboured in vain to make them

appear to me as phantasms, though I had before involuntarily seen them in that manner, and perceived them some time after, when I least thought of them. I could at the same time distinguish between phantasms and real objects, and the calmness with which I examined them, enabled me to avoid the commission of the smallest mistake. I knew exactly when it only appeared to me that the door was opening and a phantasm entering the room, and when it actually opened, and a real person entered.

"These phantasms appeared equally clear and distinct at all times and all circumstances, both when I was by myself and when I was in company, and as well in the day as at night, and in my own house as well as abroad; they were, however, less frequent when I was in the house of a friend, and rarely appeared to me in the street; when I shut my eyes these phantasms would sometimes disappear entirely, though there were instances when I beheld them with my eyes closed, yet when they disappeared on such occasions, they generally reappeared when I opened my eyes.

"I generally saw human forms of both sexes, but they usually appeared not to take the smallest notice of each other, moving as in a market place, where all are eager to press through the crowd; at times, however, they seemed to be transacting business with each other: I also saw several times people on horseback, dogs and birds. All these phantasms appeared to me in their natural size, and as distinct as if alive, exhibiting different shades of carnation in the uncovered parts as well as in different colours and fashions in their dresses, though the colours seemed somewhat paler than in real nature, none of the figures appeared particularly terrible, conical, or disgusting, most of them being of an indifferently shape, and some having a pleasing appearance.

"I also began to hear them talk, the phantasms sometimes conversed among themselves, but more frequently addressed their discourse to me; their speeches were commonly short, and never of an unpleasant turn. At different times there appeared to me both dear and sensible friends of both sexes, whose addresses tended to appease my grief, which had not yet wholly subsided: these consolatory speeches were in general addressed to me when I was alone, sometimes I was accosted by these consoling friends while I was in company, frequently while real persons were speaking to me. These consolatory addresses consisted sometimes of abrupt phrases, and at other, they were regularly connected."

These phantoms continued till April 20, at eleven o'clock in the morning: when after again losing blood,

"I perceived," says he, "that they began to move more slowly. Soon after, their colour began to fade, and at seven o'clock, they were entirely white. But they moved very little, though the forms were as distinct as before; growing however by degrees more obscure; yet not fewer in number as had generally been the case. The phantoms did not withdraw, nor did they vanish: which previous to that time, had frequently happened. They now seemed to dissolve in the air: while fragments of them continued visible a considerable time. About eight o'clock the room was entirely cleared of my fantastic

These instances prove that apparitions, in certain cases, are the effects of bodily sufferings; but here, as we conceive, stops the Doctor's theory. Are they so in all cases? We have seen that the faculties may be beguiled by natural causes, acting on persons in health: they may also be beguiled by the operations of disease; but is there no third state in which neither natural phenomena, nor diseased action of the brain have any share? This Dr. F. does not attempt to answer. We admire the fortitude of him "who saw one spirit come in at the door, which, says he, I did not like. I suddenly laid hold of a pair of tongs, and struck at him with all my force, whereupon he vanished." Much better was the trick St. Dunstan served the Devil, when he seized him by the nose with a red hot pair of tongs, and pinched him, till his Satanic majesty roared—and roared—and roared—ye gods! how he did roar! That St. Dunstan was a great man; but not altogether proof against temptation; as the story goes. Passing one morning before a pastry-cook's shop, at the moment when the cheese-cakes were drawn out of the oven, he felt a strong temptation to eat one; but after debating the matter, he thought it more becoming his sacred character to vanquish this temptation, which might be from his old arch enemy. He accordingly walked away;—and so highly delighted was he with his victory over himself and his adversary, that by way of rewarding his forbearance, he turned back and ate two. It is possible that we also, though triumphing in our fortitude, which at present enables us to resist the temptation of discussing this subject any further, may, on some future occasion, turn back, and take a

Observations relative to a proposed Duty on Cotton, &c. By Joseph Ainsworth. Hanby, Blackburn: 1813.

In our last number we noticed the letters of Mr. Lyne, and Mr. Gladstone recommending the exclusion of American cotton: it is now our duty to notice Mr. Ainsworth's very succinct observations on the contrary side of the question. For the attention of the worthy author in favouring us with a copy by the post, we beg leave to return our acknowledgements.

Mr. Ainsworth arguing on the inability of any country except America, to supply our demand for cotton, says that in 1809 and 1810, there were about 143,000 bags of cotton in each of these years, imported direct and indirect, from various parts of the Brazils, which was the largest quantity that ever came from those parts to Great Britain in any one year, and during most of that period the American Embargo or Non-intercourse Acts were enforced; notwithstanding these restrictive acts, the quantity imported from the Brazils in those two years, was little more than one-half the quantity which Mr. Lyne mentions can be brought hither from thence in one year. From what I have just noticed, can it be expected [now] that more than that quantity, say, 143,000 bags, will arrive in one year from the Brazils?

In 1811, the imports from the Brazils were only about 113,000 bags, and in 1812, about 100,000 bags.

So much for the insufficient supply. In regard to the tax on cotton, proposed, but since abandoned, Mr. A. observes,

In the various sorts of cotton piece goods annually made in Blackburn, more than one half of the cotton is used than ever was imported from the Brazils; into Great Britain, in any given year, the four last years excepted; and about 11,000 persons are constantly employed in weaving these various goods, which amount now to upwards of one million and a half sterling, per annum; therefore an additional tax upon cotton will be of serious consequence; not only to the manufacturers and spinners of this town and country, but in all other parts of the kingdom where they have establishments of these kinds which are very large and numerous.

Mr. A. attributes the late rise in the price of cotton to speculations engaged in, in hope of a market on the Continent, in consequence of the successes of the Russian arms. Certainly that had a great effect.

He is a decided enemy to "trade by licence." As the tax is withdrawn we shall not follow the subject any further. But, we should be obliged to our author, or any other *practical man*, who will trace the value of a pound of cotton through its various preparations and processes; shewing what it loses under each, in the first place; and also what is its real cost when arrived at a state for exportation, in the shape of twist; and also its improved value in several states to which it is *heightened* by the operations of art. In short, we desire to know the *highest value* to which a pound of cotton, originally worth a few pence, is, or can be carried?

The French have lately boasted of *their skill* in this; but, surely the palm is not due to their workmen, or to their machinery; and we wish to justify our opinion.

It cannot be denied that our rivals pay every attention to British improvements: not a new invention is suggested, or applied, or even talked of, but they very assiduously endeavour to obtain information concerning it, and those who can, procure specimens, patterns, and delineations. They immediately take out *Patentes* and avail themselves of their good fortune to the very utmost; after which they boast of their *superior ingenuity*.

*Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.* Second series, Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 484. Price 14s.—Bickersstaff, London, 1813.

VOLUNTARY associations enjoy important advantages in favour of science: they not only combine the intellect of many members, improved by the honourable suggestions of candid discussion; but they also possess the power of undertaking and accomplishing purposes, far beyond what prudence would advise any member alone to attempt. They also furnish opportunities for uniting the contributions of ingenious men into volumes, to the great advantage of science, although the essays composed by each, if separately taken, would not justify the cost and hazard of publication. Desirous as we are, of the *spread* of intellectual improvement, we cannot but wish well

to such institutions. Knowing also that there are many such, where considerable talent is displayed, and much real and practical knowledge is circulated, we are further led to express our wishes for their communication of that knowledge to the public at large, for general use and benefit.

In the instance of the Manchester Society that purpose has long been contemplated. It is now about thirty years since that institution began to publish its *Memoirs*; and the only imputation we have ever heard to its dispraise, has been the length of time suffered to elapse between the volumes. The present volume is the second of a new series, the first of which appeared in 1805. The interval of more than seven years, is, surely, not favourable to that lively interest which the sons of science must be understood to take in such works; and it cannot but be supposed that in the interim, many subjects have been discussed which have afforded very creditable essays. Indeed, the number of papers included in this volume, which are of late date, speaks plainly to this:—they are distinguished, partly because the most recent, as well as the most impressive, when publication was in contemplation of the Society. The subjects entertained by this Society are general: embracing as well Literature, and Mathematics, as Philosophical Sciences, Statistics, Natural History, Geography, &c.

The principal articles in this volume are, an "Account of Experiments made to ascertain whether the force of steam be in proportion to the generating heat;"—an inquiry of great importance to a country where the steam-engine is one of the active powers in daily occupation. For, unless the increase of effect be correspondent to the increased consumption of fuel; it is clear that waste, and expensive waste, too, may be incurred in large works, destined to extensive operations. Mr. Dalton has a paper on Respiration and Animal Heat; a subject, on which the ingenious are making further inquiries. Galvanism, also, seems to occupy much attention, at this time; and the discovery of a mode of producing the Galvanic agency by means of fire, simply,—i. e. the *dry way*, is likely to be attended with consequences,

of considerable importance. Dr. Jarrold furnishes Thoughts on National Character: we have also Remarks on Rotten Stone; on an Ebbing and Flowing Well, which Mr. Gough has very ingeniously explained, by means of hints derived from an apparatus at work on his own premises. He supposes that fountains flowing at uncertain times, through a narrow neck, may be stopped by air bubbles: when these burst they resume their course, until a similar impediment again interposes. That air is really mingled with water, and from time to time forms bubbles, is certain; even at some depth in the body of the stream. A considerable space in the volume is occupied by Explanations of Lawson's Geographical Theorems, by the Rev. Mr. Wildbore: a useful paper; but not susceptible of abridgement. The last article is an *orderly* sketch of the route taken by birds of passage: written by Mr. Gough. To establish this theory requires extensive and long continued observations; nevertheless, it presents, if we rightly conjecture, very proper principles to guide inquiry.

It is sufficiently strange, and vexatious also, to the philosopher, that after so many ages, in which the fact has been remarked, we should still be so much at a loss to account for the motives and motions of the feathered tribes which obey certain laws, fixed and unalterable, as the return of the seasons, in a manner equally fixed. They are not impelled by reason, but by invariable causes. Their conduct we call *instinct*; but it is a principle swayed by the greater operations of nature, and acting in conformity to known and established laws. Two very different modes of accounting for the disappearance of birds, have been suggested.

Some philosophers have supposed that birds feel the influence of winter, sink into a state of torpidity, and hide themselves; as we know some kinds of quadrupeds do.

Says Mr. Gough,

Those quadrupeds, reptiles, and insects, which pass the winter in a state of insensibility; may be recalled to sensation and action at pleasure, by the application of a gentle degree of warmth: This constitutional singularity of these animals, has induced philosophers to conclude unanimously, that the return of the sun in spring rouses them from a torpid condition, at a time when the benefits

of the season are ready for their enjoyment.

There is another circumstance, which gives something more than plausibility to the supposition when it is properly understood. For the animals in question take up their winter quarters, some of them in subterranean habitations; a little below the surface of the soil: others lodge in the crevices of walls or rocks; and a few, such as frogs, female toads, and water newts, bury themselves in the mud of shallow ponds. These retreats are all of them but slightly covered by a thin stratum of earth, or a sheet of water of moderate depth; in consequence of which, they are warmed in due season by the rays of the sun, after he has entered the northern half of the ecliptic. The preceding assertion, is not a plausible conjecture built upon possibilities; but a fact, which has been determined by experiment; for the Rev. Dr. Hales, in the course of his experimental enquiries into the process of vegetation, discovered that a thermometer, the bulb of which was buried 16 inches below the earth's surface, stood at 25° of his scale in September, at 16° in October, and at 10° in November, during a severe frost; from which point it ascended again slowly, and reached 23° in the beginning of April (old style). Now the latter part of September and the whole of October is the season in which the bat, the hedgehog, the shrew, the toad, and the frog are seen but seldom, and finally disappear. The same animals all leave their retreats and are observed abroad again in the time betwixt the vernal equinox and the middle of April; which circumstance makes the preceding theory agree very well with the variations of temperature, that take place in the winter habitations of those animals, which are actually known to pass the cold season in a torpid condition.

My objections to this opinion [that birds also are torpid], are derived from facts respecting the temperature of places at great depths below the surface of the land and water.

Every place on the globe has an invariable temperature peculiar to itself, which cannot be found at less than 80 feet below the external soil. Mr. Boyle kept a thermometer for a year, in a cave which was situate under a roof of earth 80 feet in thickness; and found, that the liquor in the instrument remained stationary all the time. In compliance with my request, the late Dr. Withering made a similar experiment on a well 84 feet deep, at Edgbaston near Birmingham, the temperature of which was found to be 49° in every month of the year 1798. Pits or wells of a less depth give more or less annual variation of temperature, according to the distance to which they penetrate the superficial strata of the earth. A remarkable singularity, however, is observable in experiments made on pits of a moderate depth. I kept a monthly

account of the temperature of a well, for the years 1795 and 1798, the perpendicular depth of which was 20 feet; and the annual variation of its temperature fell a little short of 4°. But the following circumstance deserves to be carefully remarked on the present occasion. The temperature of the ground, at the distance of 20 feet from the surface, is at the highest in October, when a thermometer exposed to the atmosphere makes the monthly mean coincide with that of the year: on the contrary, the subterranean temperature does not arrive at a minimum before the end of March; which is three months later than the coldest weather above ground.

The facts just stated throw much light on the subject of the present essay, by pointing out the reason which determines animals of known lethargic habits to form their winter retreats near the surface of the ground. This choice exposes them, according to the experiments of Dr. Hales, to a variable temperature, which sinks slowly at first, and keeps them benumbed by a sleepy torpor; but after the rigours of winter are past, the hiding places of these slumberers are gradually warmed by the returning sun, which reanimates their torpid limbs, and recalls them from their secret dens, at the proper moment for their appearance above ground. Had the hedge-hog, the field-mouse, &c. made a contrary choice, and retired to caverns 80 feet deep, all the benefit they could have derived from an invariable temperature, would have consisted, in the certainty of not being frozen; for the same degree of cold which disposes them to sleep in autumn, would evidently perpetuate their slumbers in these situations; unless we suppose them to be roused to action by the calls of hunger, which is a precarious and treacherous cause. For the sense of want would not fail in many instances to invite these animals to certain death in the midst of frost and snow, at an earlier season than the commencement of spring. If we suppose our known sleepers, or any other animals suspected of torpid habits, to retire to a depth less than 80 feet, but to a distance from the surface which is sufficient to conceal them, in damp and dreary grottos, from human observation; the supposition will not remove the difficulty. For the time when our periodical quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles disappear, coincides with the maximum of temperature in such places, and they are seen abroad again when the same temperature is at the lowest.

These difficulties are great; indeed, as we think, insuperable. The other mode of accounting for the disappearance of our feathered visitors is, by supposing their migration, according to the season.

The migration of our summer visitors be-

ing established upon authentic facts, I intend to proceed in the next place, to give a theory of their annual motions derived from natural causes. All the birds constituting the migrating tribe feed upon insects, which disappear and become torpid, either in a perfect state or under the form of embryos, soon after the autumnal equinox. This circumstance refuses the animals under consideration a farther supply of proper aliment in the higher latitudes. They are therefore compelled by the apprehension of starving, to use their wings and retire southwards into more genial climates, where the rigours of winter do not lock up the sources of their natural food. The manners of the winter birds of passage favour the last conclusion; for the jack-snipe, the red-wing, the woodcock, and the field-sparrow, with some other species, quit the frosty regions of the north at the approach of cold weather, and spend the winter in the more temperate parts of Europe. But the return of spring admonishes them when to leave these countries; and they retire generally before the end of April, to pass the breeding season on the confines of the arctic circle. The twite (*Fringilla montium*) breeds on the hills of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, but does not remain all the year in its summer habitation. For twites congregate in multitudes about the beginning of October and disappear; but large flocks of them are seen at that time, or not long after, in the south of England. Thus are the two retreats of this migrating finch pretty well ascertained. But the same cannot be generally affirmed of those birds which retire from Britain in autumn. The swallow, however, is now known to winter in different parts of Africa; and, in all probability, future observers will discover the southern retreats of the other migrating species partly on the same continent, and partly in the warmer countries of Europe or in the corresponding districts of Asia. The last opinion must be received as a conjecture, but it has the recommendation of being probable; because those birds which return hither about the time of the vernal equinox, may be expected to pick up a livelihood near home during the preceding months, without accompanying the swallow to the mouth of the Senegal, in the 16th degree of north latitude. Finally we may conclude, apparently with safety, that no bird retires in autumn farther from its summer residence than necessity requires; and that its winter abode is fixed by the article of food, which depends on the temperature of the place, and the appetite of the visitor.

No sooner has the sun touched the tropic of Capricorn, than he begins to lessen his southern declination, and to shine more directly upon the opposite hemisphere: every latitude of which experiences his animating

influence in succession, commencing with the parts contiguous to the torrid zone, and proceeding gradually to the frozen regions within the arctic circle. The advances of spring towards the north, keep pace with the diffusion of solar heat over the northern half of the globe. For the same plants flower much earlier in low than in high latitudes; and we may safely conclude that the same lethargic animals, especially the same flies and other insects, will observe the like rule in quitting their winter quarters; and will appear abroad in Italy much sooner than in Britain. The following comparative facts may serve to elucidate the slow progress of spring from the south to the north. I am sorry, that the observations are chiefly confined to the vegetable kingdom. The table, however, contains a remark, which is of importance to the present subject. For it traces the nightingale, a feeble bird of passage, through 22° of north latitude; by assigning the times of its appearance on three distant parallels. Now it has been shewn, that the periodic birds do not remain torpid through winter, in those countries which they frequent in summer; consequently, we may infer with safety, that the nightingale travels leisurely towards the arctic circle during the vernal months, after leaving its winter retreat which is unknown. In this long journey, this bird passes from one degree of latitude to another, as the advances of spring prepare the successive climates of the northern hemisphere for its reception, by warming the ground, and calling the insects of each country progressively into active existence.

This deliberate manner of travelling relieves the theory of migration from one of its principal difficulties. For this supposition makes an easy task of a long journey to those birds of passage which are not remarkable for agility and power of wing; such as the redstart, the yellow-wren, the nightingale, and other species. These wandering birds are not required by the theory, to fly with the greatest expedition through 40 or 50 degrees of latitude, from their winter quarters to their summer haunts. On the contrary, one of them has been proved to move slowly from one station to another, as the sun advances in his return towards the tropic of Cancer. The winter labours of the jack-snipe, which is remarkable for its inactive habits, confirm the foregoing supposition. For this bird quits the northern regions early in autumn; and, in spite of its natural feebleness and indolence, makes a shift to travel over the greatest part of Europe in the cold season. The woodcock also, after leaving the same summer retreats, makes a similar journey, and passes over into Africa.

I shall now proceed to give a few points in the vernal course of the chimney swallow

(*Hirundo rustica*.) which is known to travel in the spring from Senegal, in latitude 16° north, to Drontheim, in latitude 64° north. This bird appears in the neighbourhood of Senegal on the 6th of October, and has been seen as late as February in the same country. It is said to arrive at Athens, in Lat. 37° 25', on the 18th of February; at Rome, in lat. 41° 45', on the 22d of the same month; at Piacenza, in lat. 45°, March 20th, A. D. 1738; at Tarrizin, in lat. 48° 33', April 4th; in the late spring of 1793, at Catsfield, lat. 51°, April 14th, from a mean of twenty observations; at Stratton, lat. 52° 45', April 8th, from a mean of twenty observations; at Kendal, lat. 54° 20', April 17th, from a mean of twenty-three observations; at Upsal, lat. 59° 30', May 6th, from one observation.

This route of the swallow towards the arctic circle, shews that the bird does not rely on its agility, and toiler in the torrid zone longer than is necessary. On the contrary, it travels slowly from climate to climate, until the sun is in 17 or 18 degrees of northern declination, and spring has made considerable advances in the unequal climate of Sweden.

This argument may be supported by considering and comparing the conduct of migratory animals, and migratory fishes: these would mutually illustrate each other; though it must be confessed that birds, by their powers of rising in the air, and by their strength of wing, possess facilities for the purpose much greater than those enjoyed by animals. Local causes, or conveniences, may possibly break the uniformity of whatever plan can be suggested to account for migration; yet, numerous observations faithfully made, may at length afford materials capable of reducing the general principles to proof, not to say, to certainty. Mr. G. adds tables of the budding of certain flowers, corresponding, no doubt, with the appearance of insects, the proper food of migratory birds; also of the periods which have been noticed, in which such birds migrate northwardly, and again southwardly, or in other words, the times when the summer birds depart, and the winter visitors arrive. The volume is so creditable to the Society, that we hope another seven or eight years will not be suffered to elapse, before we are called to notice its successor.

The subject of temperature as influencing torpidity, has already appeared in our pages, and we expect another article on it, shortly.

*Campaigns of the British and Portuguese Armies in Portugal and Spain*, under the Command of Right Hon. General the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. &c. &c. &c. Paris I. and II. containing Thirteen plates, large folio. Price 3*l.* 6*s.* Proofs 12*l.* 12*s.*—From Drawings by M. L'Evesque. Published for the Proprietor, by Messrs. Colnaghi and Co. London. 1813.

THE Artist, with whom this work originates, M. L'Evesque, is a native of Geneva, and a Member of the Society of Arts; he accompanied the British army during the campaigns in the Peninsula, and has had every assistance afforded him, to render his arduous undertaking complete. The costume of the regiments, which, in each affair, particularly distinguished themselves, has been carefully attended to: and fidelity is that recommendation to which the author trusts for his success, and his reward. The subjects these plates are,

1. The Landing of the British Army at Mondego Bay, with a correct View of the Port of Figueira.

2. The Attack on the French Corps, commanded by General Laborde, August 7, 1808.

3. The Battle of Vimiero.

4. The Embarkation of General Junot, after the Convention of Cintra, at the Quai Sudria. This Plate contains a correct delineation of the Habits and Dresses of the Portuguese of Lisbon.

5. The Attack on the strong Post of Grijo, May 11, 1809, by the left wing of the British Army, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Edward Paget.

6. The Passage of the River Douro, at Oporto, on the left flank of the Enemy, by the Troops under command of Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Edward Paget.

7. The Passage of the Douro, by the Column under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Murray.

8. The Bridge of Nodin, upon the River Dava, two leagues from Guimaraens. The French are represented throwing the last of their Cannon into the River, and forcing the Inhabitants to assist them.

9. The Attack on the Rear Guard of the Enemy at Salamonde, by the Coldstream and Third Regiment of Guards.

10. The Bridge of Saltdor, where the Pursuit, after the Success at Salamonde, terminated, at the distance of near two miles.

11. View of the Bridge of Miserere, about three leagues from Salamonde. In this Plate the French are seen, worn down with fatigue, retreating toward the Spanish Frontier.

12. The Battle of Talavera.

13. The Battle of Bussaco.

It is remarkable, that whatever prowess our military have displayed, and all parts of the globe have witnessed it, such exertions have been recorded, by the graphic arts, in few instances; and not at all, that we at this moment recollect, in a combined series. Several important illustrious actions have been consigned to the canvas, and to fame, which have also been circulated by means of the graver, yet we are not conscious of error, when we distinguish the present work, as the first in which a representation of events in their order, has been delineated by an eye-witness for the purpose of being published for the information of compatriots, or posterity. As Engravings they may be framed for ornament, to advantage; while, by means of an accompanying introduction, they form a volume for the library.

The general effect of these plates is lively; and they furnish to an un military reader, an idea of scenes of which he scarcely comprehends the difficulty, the danger, or the merit, in a technical point of view. They also portray, with commendable accuracy, the country which was the seat of these events; while they describe the means employed, and the advantages taken, in the war of posts witnessed by the draughtsman. They contain a variety of hill, dale, and mountain scenery. Pity that ever such scenes should be so cruelly molested, and ransacked, by the sanguinary satellites of the remorseless Tyrant, as we know these were! The embarkation of Junot, at the quay of Lisbon, is distinguished as being the execution of M. Bartolozzi, in the eighty fourth year of his age. We are happy to see, in this additional proof, that the Arts are not unfavourable to longevity; and that artists may justify their former celebrity, at very advanced periods of life.

As there remains a variety of actions, performed since the latest of these, and we doubt not but the public would be pleased to see the series continued, as M. L'Evesque proposes, we would hint that a slight, but correct, map of the country

around, would be a valuable addition to the history of each action. In fact, though the account describing an action, may be well drawn up, yet, to render it intelligible to the public, something besides description is necessary; and such an explanation, pasted on the back of a framed print, would undoubtedly be valued by posterity, and by all interested, especially the families of the officers engaged.

Mr. L'Evesque proposes to publish a series of Portuguese Costumes; in number about sixty.

What we have said on forming a series of military actions, which implies the adoption of the same size, shape, and general appearance of the subjects, as prints, we would earnestly recommend to the consideration of painters and engravers who publish marine subjects, and naval actions. Though many such have been executed, yet hitherto no regard has been paid to the arrangement of such engravings; nor to their combination in one work. They are sent into the world as *separate prints*, and for decoration only: why not add descriptions, &c. with proper documents, whereby they might be fitted for the library, and thereby be preserved to the latest posterity?

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*Map of the Physical Divisions of Germany, exhibiting the Post Roads, Canals, &c. constructed from Original Materials, by A. Atterwsmith. On six large Sheets; with a slip. Price Six Guineas, London, 1813.*

ALL eyes are at this moment, fixed on Germany. Events passing in that long oppressed country, move even hearts of stone; every soul breathes fervent wishes for the success of efforts prompted by a spirit of liberty, and emanating from indignation at public degradation and misery. What the ultimate result may be of the present arduous struggle, none can tell; but in the mean time we hail the erection of the standard of liberty, and add our most ardent desires to those of the whole world in favour of citizens who enroll themselves in behalf of their country. There is a sense—though not the French revolutionary sense, in which it is true, that “for a nation to be free, it

is sufficient that she wills it,” and happy should we be to see it realized, in the instance of Germany, and her sons. Our readers will readily infer, that a map, shewing the hills, the valleys, the rivers, the woods, the roads, &c. executed with the greatest care, and founded on authentic originals, is highly acceptable to us: Here we trace a thousand explanations of incidents narrated in the public papers, which, without such assistance, are obscure, if not unintelligible. We accompany armies in their march, and investigate the skill of their leaders. Those who think themselves equal to the task of anticipating their subsequent manoeuvres, cannot have a better guide for such a purpose than the map before us; which is certainly superior, as a military map, to all ever published in this country.

It deserves to be recorded, that the French have rendered the acquisition of good maps, extremely difficult; especially maps of such countries as they have had designs on, or possession of. They have *bought up* the impressions, by means of their numerous armies; and they have seized the plates, wherever their power was favoured by opportunity. This is proof sufficient of the importance attached, by that ingenious people, to such objects; which, indeed, are of the first necessity to officers, in common with more peaceful travellers. It is enough, on this occasion, to remark, that a correct map saved the life of one of our public ministers, on the Continent, by pointing out a road distinct from the high road, and not usually travelled; this he adopted, and thereby escaped a party of French posted on the more public way, on purpose to receive him with the fraternal hug. Singular it was, that only *one* map, of numbers consulted on the occasion, had marked this road.

The map now published comprises the whole of Germany, from the Baltic sea in the north, to the Adriatic in the south, including, by means of a slip, to be added, the gulf of Trieste, Venice, &c. On the whole, we consider it as a valuable accession to our geography, a most beautiful performance, highly honourable to the skill and industry of its author, and, at this particular period, a well-timed and interesting publication.

## LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

## WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

The Rev. Charles Marshall will shortly publish a new and improved edition of his *Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening*.

## ANTIQUITIES.

*Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*.—The Subscribers to the New Edition of the *Monasticon*, edited by the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, are informed that Part I. will be ready for delivery on the first of June. The price to the first two hundred subscribers is two guineas per part; from No. 200 to 300, two guineas and a half per part; and of the large paper copies, five guineas per part.

The impression, as originally proposed, is limited to three hundred copies upon crown paper, and fifty upon royal, which numbers have long since been engaged, and the subscription consequently closed. The Publishers have likewise the satisfaction of stating, that numerous applications continue to be made for copies; they are unable to supply, which, while it flatteringly marks the public opinion, is a security to the subscribers that they are coming into possession of a work exempt from the danger of depreciation of price—a complaint very frequently urged against works, where the number printed exceeds the actual and ascertained demands of the public.

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The new edition of Schleusner's *Greek and Latin Lexicon*, with considerable improvements, is rapidly advancing at the Edinburgh University press.

The edition of *Litini Historia*, in four octavo volumes, printing at Oxford from the text of Drakenborch, with the various readings, and the whole of the notes from Crevier, is proceeding with as much celerity as the attention necessary to its correctness will allow.

A new edition of Langhorne's *Plutarch*, in six octavo volumes, is in the press, revised by the former editor, Mr. Wrangham.

An edition of Wakefield's *Lucretius*, in four octavo volumes, is printing at Glasgow, with the addition of a Table of the various Readings of five ancient Editions, in the library of Earl Spencer, including the *Editio Princeps* of Ferrandus; also the marginal Annotations of Bentley, as they exist in MS.

in his copy of *Lucretius*, now in the British Museum, of the last copy of a MS.

A new edition of Crevier's *Livy*, in six octavo volumes, is in the press.

## EDUCATION.

Mr. Brown, schoolmaster at Surfleet, near Spalding, will shortly publish a second part of his *Arithmetical Questions*, for the use of village schools.

Messrs. Boydell's have already in a considerable state of forwardness, and propose to publish, early in June—

Part I. containing *Ten prints* of a set of Engravings intended to illustrate 400 or 800 Editions of the *HOLY SCRIPTURES*. The work, when complete, is to consist of ONE HUNDRED fine plates, and is to appear periodically, in similar portions.—The Designs are described as *entirely original*, and to have been composed from observations sought for, and obtained with considerable labour and expense; and the subjects being not only selected with judgment, but treated in a manner strictly *decorous* (which has not always been the case with productions otherwise entitled to much praise) will be found a work more appropriately calculated than its predecessors, to illustrate, and therefore more likely to adorn, the "*Best of Books*."

## ARCHITECTURE.

*Observations on the Design for the Theatre Royal Drury-lane*, as executed in the Year 1812, accompanied by Plans, Elevation, and Sections of the same, engraved on 18 plates. By Benjamin Wyatt, F. S. A. Architect. Royal Quarto, £2 15s. boards.

## HISTORY.

Sir Robert Kerr Porter is preparing a Narrative of the last Campaign in Russia, with plans, &c. of the general movements of both armies, during their advance and retreat.

A *Historical View of the Philippine Islands*, translated from the Spanish of Martinez de Zúñiga, by John Major, jun. merchant, will shortly appear in two octavo volumes, with appropriate maps.

Sir Wm. Belham, Deputy Ulster King of Arms, and Wm. Mason, Esq. are preparing a *Historical and Topographical History of Ireland*, with the lives of eminent Persons, and Genealogies of the most considerable Families.

## MATHEMATICS.

A new edition, with considerable additions, of Mr. Robert Woodhouse's *Trigonometry*, is printing at the Cambridge University press.

## MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Mr. Henry Alexander, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, will shortly publish a *Comparative View of the different Modes of Operating for Cataract*.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Hon. Colonel Dillon's edition of *Ælian* is in the press and will be soon published, under the title of *TACTICA*, being a Compendium of the whole of the System of War of the Ancient Greeks, according to *Ælian*; with the Notes of Bingham, corrected and revised, and other supplementary Notes and Criticisms; illustrated with a variety of plates. To which is prefixed, an Essay upon the Decay of Political Institutions.

## MINERALS.

Mr. John Mawe, author of *Travels through the Diamond and Gold District of Brazil*, will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, a *Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones*, including their History, and some account of the best modes of cutting and polishing them.

## MISCELLANIES.

Speedily will be published, the *Life of the Author of the LETTERS OF JUNIUS*. The piece of the late Rev. James Wilmer, D.D. and Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, having in her possession certain manuscripts which incontestably prove that the Letters of Junius were written by Dr. Wilmer, respectfully informs the world that the Life of that celebrated patriot will be speedily issued to the public, with fac-similes of the hand writing of Dr. Wilmer and a portrait of the author.

Mr. Belfour intends to publish, early in the next month, an edition of Ray's Collection of English Proverbs, with such alterations as it is presumed will render the Book more acceptable to general readers.

Dr. Monucci is persevering in his engagements, in Prussia, notwithstanding the war, and expects to complete his Chinese Dictionary in the summer of 1815. He has engraved 24,000 characters, and proceeded as far as letter K, in the course of five years.

Charles Marsh, Esq. has a new edition nearly ready of the Review of the Administration of Sir George Barlow, at Madras.

The Rev. James Bearblock has, in the press, a new and enlarged edition of his *Treatise on Tithes*.

Mr. Barwick is printing a second edition, enlarged and improved, of his *Treatise on the Government of the Church*, under the title of *a Treatise on the Church*.

The Rev. John Howfray proposes to publish, by subscription, a new edition of Willis's History of the Mixed and Parliamentary Abbies, and Conventual and Cathedral Churches.

Capt. Laskey has at press a Scientific Description of the rarities in that magnificent collection "The Hunterian Museum," now deposited in the college of Glasgow. It is intended to comprize the rare, curious and valuable articles in every department of art, science, and literature, contained in that great repository. This work is expected to appear early in July.

## NOVELS.

Mrs. Opie will speedily publish, in three duodecimo volumes, *Tales for all Classes*.

Miss Hutton has nearly ready for publication, the *Miser Married*, a novel, in three volumes.

## POETRY.

A self-taught rustic poet, in the neighbourhood of Spalding, is printing a collection of original verses under the title of *Rural Rhymes*.

The Rev. Dr. Cox, master of Gainsborough school, has, in the press, the *Wanderings of Woe*, a poem.

## THEOLOGY.

Mr. Brewster, author of the *Meditations of a Recluse*, has in the press, *Meditations for Penitents*, and for those engaged in the important Duty of Self-examination.

A Course of Sermons, for every Sunday in the Year, is preparing for publication, and the first volume is now in the press.

On Thursday, July 1st, will be published, Part I. price 2s. sewed, (to be completed in Twelve Parts, to form four handsome Volumes,) of *Scripture Characters*; or, a Practical Improvement of the principal Histories in the Old and New Testament. By the late Thomas Robinson, M. A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, and Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. The Work will be printed in Demy 8mo. Each Part to consist of 144 Pages of Letter-press. A Part to appear regularly on the first Day of each succeeding Month. A Portrait of the Author to appear in the last Part. The Work to be completed in Twelve Parts, price 2s. each.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.  
A Translation from the Russian Language of Capt. Lisiansky's Voyage round the World, in company with Capt. Krusenstern, is in great forwardness, with some additional engravings and tables.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs Leigh and Sotheby will submit the following Libraries for Public Sale, during the present Season.

The Law Library of the late James Chetham, Esq.

The very extensive Miscellaneous and Law Library of the late John Sidney, Esq. of Hinton, Kent.

The very valuable Library of the late Rev. Isaac Gossett, D. D. F. R. S.

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The splendid Library of the late Sir Charles Talbot, Bart. of Chart Park, Surrey; and likewise his fine Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils.

Also a very choice and select Collection of Books on Botany, imported from Holland; containing all the scarce and valuable Publications on that Subject.

## WORKS PUBLISHED.

## AGRICULTURE.

An Essay on the Origin, Principles; and History of Gothic Architecture. By Sir James Hall, Bart. F.R.S. With nearly seventy plates. Imperial 4to. £4. 4s.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Lord Nelson. — By Robert Southey. 2 vol. foolscap 8vo. 10s. A few copies post 8vo. price 13s.

The Life of Luther, with an account of the early progress of the Reformation. By Alexander Bower. 8vo. 12s.

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A collection of the most beautiful Poems of the Minor Poets of Greece, as preserved in the Anthologies of Erasmæ and Jacobs, in Stobæus, &c. Translated from the original Greek. By the Rev. Robert Bland, and others. With copious notes, and biographical and other illustrations. 8vo. 18s.

Museum Criticum; or, Cambridge Classical Researches. A new periodical journal to be published quarterly; the object, the promotion of classical literature. No. I. 4s.

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M. Tullii Ciceronis de Natura Deorum, liber quartus. E. Perveinsto Codice M. S. Membranaceo nunc primum edidit P. Seraphinus, Ord. Fr. Min. 8vo. Bononiæ, 1811. 8vo. 5s. sewed.

## COMMERCE.

Oriental Commerce; or, a Guide to the Trade of the East-Indies and China. Comprising: I. A geographical and historical description of the principal trading ports and places from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan, with the periods when first visited by Europeans. II. The rise and progress of the commerce of the various European powers, who have had establishments in the East-Indies since the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, likewise of that of the United States of America, with India and China. III. The commerce which has been carried on by the East-India Company to and from India and China, with the amount of British manufactures and other articles exported, and of East-India and China goods imported by them. IV. The commerce carried on by private merchants, and the commanders and officers in the East-India Company's service, to and from India and China, with lists of the British manufactures and other articles suitable to the various markets. V. The quantities of East-India and China commodities imported into Great Britain during a series of years, and the prices they have sold for at the East-India Company's sales; with copious directions for

choosing them, the duties on importation, &c. VI. The commerce from port to port in the Eastern seas, and from India to China, carried on by the merchants resident in India. VII. The coins, weights, and measures, of the various settlements. VIII. Prices current of European commodities and other articles at the British settlements in India and at China. IX. The rates of agency and commission at each of the British settlements. X. The import and export duties, port regulations, charges, &c. at the principal places. With various accounts relative to the East-India Company's commerce, revenues, civil and military establishments, &c. The whole compiled from authentic documents. By William Milburn. Of the Hon. East-India Company's service. Illustrated by numerous charts, engraved by Arrowsmith. 2 vol. royal 4to. £6. 6s.

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*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

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and spreading infection around them; but the means of relief have not been equally obvious. To place them in any Seminary where they might receive christian instruction, their numbers rendered impracticable; for what funds would have sufficed for boarding and educating even half the children furnished by a population of a thousand persons? Nor, had the means been easily attainable, would such a step have been without its serious disadvantages, to say nothing of the difficulty of repressing vice where 400 or 500 accustomed thereto from their infancy are together, and necessarily left to themselves a great part of the day, the expending of 8 or 10 rupees monthly for several years, on children whose parents seldom realized more than half that sum to support a whole family, would have unfitted them for the humble sphere of life in which Providence had placed their parents, and which they themselves must fill; while their number would have rendered it impossible for the most active benevolence to provide them with situations in a higher sphere.

The plan of instruction matured by Mr. Lancaster, and so highly patronized by the nobility and gentry at home, and even by the Royal Family, is happily adapted to meet the circumstances of these numerous and wretched victims to ignorance and vice. Its simplicity is admirably suited to convey instruction to the untutored mind, and that happy method which enables Lancaster himself to instruct alone a thousand poor children in London, at an expense which would scarcely board fifty, is exactly fitted to extend the same benefit to the multitudes of children here who are in a sphere of life still lower. It is upon this plan, with such variations as circumstances require, that the Benevolent Institution is conducted. The children admitted are taught to read the Scriptures in English and instructed in writing and arithmetic. In addition to this, they are instructed in Bengalee writing and accounts, and taught to read the Scriptures in that language, in which indeed, as it is nearly vernacular to them, they understand the Scriptures more readily than they do in English.

As the grand object in view is to implant in their minds the first principles of morality and religion rather than to train them up in any peculiar mode of worship, they are taught no catechism, but instead of it they commit to memory, and have constantly explained to them the Ten Commandments with such passages of Scripture as are connected therewith. Nor, as many of them are Catholics, are they compelled to attend the Protestant Chapel, but left in this point to the direction of their parents. Hence about a third of them only attend divine service at the chapel in the Loll-Bazar, where after the service is ended they are examined by one of the ministers relative

to their proficiency in the knowledge of the Scriptures.

This Institution embraces objects of different ages. To affix an age beyond which they should be refused, would cut off some from the benefits of instruction who need them most. Many are found among these children who at the age of twelve or fourteen have no idea of any written language. One would scarcely think it possible for persons bearing the Christian name to grow up in Calcutta, as ignorant of letters as the inhabitants of New Zealand. Such, however, is the case with too many in the city. But while they have the ignorance, they have not the simplicity of savages; unhappily for society, although all that improves the mind must come through the medium of letters, the principles which corrupt the mind and prepare it for the commission of every crime can be imbibed without them. Of such as these some came to the knowledge of this institution at the age of fourteen or fifteen: and it is impossible to deny admission to them when they seek it with all the eagerness characteristic of the human mind awakened from a state of ignorance to a sense of the worth of knowledge.

Others again, born in the interior of the country, and debarred by the poverty or misfortune of their parents from learning to read, arrive in this state at Calcutta and seize the opportunity afforded of acquiring the first rudiments of knowledge, with an avidity scarcely to be credited.

Relative to the state of the school and various descriptions of children admitted, the following extract from a letter lately received by the Society from the head master, Mr. Leonard will not be irrelevant: "Our numbers in both departments of the Institution are as follows. Boys 241; Girls 82. Many of these however have been absent through indisposition during the late airy hot weather, some few are occasionally employed in writing by their parents and relatives, and a few absent themselves when they can elude the vigilance of their parents: these circumstances render a correct statement of the number that actually attend daily or monthly, very difficult. However of those who are absent through indisposition, some are coming daily, and new ones are almost constantly applying for admission.

"The description of our pupils is truly novel, as it regards variety of colour, country, and religion. They consist of the children of European native Portuguese, Armenians, Hindoos, Musulmans, natives of Sumatra, Mozambique and Abyssinia. The history of some of them involves circumstances somewhat interesting. That of one of them I will relate: Thomas Chance, a lad about twelve years old, after being some little time in the school, was placed with me as a boarder by his generous benefactor Capt. W. who in one of

his late trading voyages had occasion to touch on the coast of Sumatra in a part inhabited by the Battas, where amongst other things, he one day observed three boys confined in a kind of wooden cage, cooped up like hogs; and upon enquiry he found they were *fattening for the knife*, and were for sale. Capt. W. instantly bargained for them, and for 150 dollars had the high gratification of carrying them safely to his ship. Whether the other two died or not, I cannot say; but Capt. W. wishing to train up this boy to useful life, brought him to our school.

When he was first placed with us we found it exceedingly difficult to make him understand the most simple thing, and more so to persuade him to touch food in the presence of any of our family. He continued so for more than a month, although we used every means we could devise to cultivate familiarity with him. He picked up a few words of broken English on board the ship, and in Capt. W.'s family; but appeared to have no idea whatever of any other language, nor does he seem to have any idea of father or mother, nor do I conceive he knows that he ever had any parents. I have repeatedly questioned him upon the subjects, but have received no other answer than that all he remembered was, Capt. W.'s carrying him to the ship.

His rude state when placed with us both as it regarded ideas and articulation, was such as to make it exceedingly difficult to get him either to understand or pronounce. However, I am happy to inform you that he has surmounted these obstacles by his voluntary and indefatigable diligence; but even here his strangeness of disposition has still appeared; for although he seldom parts with his book while day light continues, it is not often that we see him at his studies (out of school-hours), as he prefers the most dark and retired corners of the house. One of his most favourite places of retreat has been an old palanquin that stands in a corner of the house. In this he has remained shut up many hours in the day, allowing himself only sufficient light to see his letters. He has lately taken a great liking to writing, and become so familiar with my second son as to allow him of his ruling a book and setting him copies; but he has now so improved as to do without his assistance; he rules his book himself and goes on writing in his own way. He begins likewise to read, and pronounces pretty clearly; in short, if his life be continued, I have every reason to hope he will prove a valuable member of society. This poor savage boy has in the few months he has been in the school so advanced in learning as to read the New Testament fluently, defects in his pronunciation excepted, and to write a legible hand.

I will now give you a brief account

of the manner in which our school-hours are employed. You have already observed in your different visits, that the school is divided into classes, with a monitor and an assistant at the head of each. Our hours of attendance are from seven in the morning till two in the afternoon. The hours from seven to nine are devoted to the Bengalee language; after which the English part commences and proceeds as follows:—The first class repeat from memory and spell twenty words; they then write fifty words from dictation, and after that eight or ten verses of the Scriptures. They then write each a text, hand copy, and work, some three, some four sums. Then two or three chapters are read from the Scriptures by the whole class; and lastly, they commit to memory one or more of those passages of Scripture, which they have to repeat the succeeding sabbath to one of the Ministers at the chapel. This may serve as a description of all the other classes as far as their proficiency permits. We begin and end school with singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer; and three mornings in the week a portion of scripture is explained.

The whole number which have been admitted into the school since its establishment (about two years) is 310 boys and 102 girls, the greater part of the former, and the whole of the latter have been received within the last eighteen months, the school for girls having been established within that period. Of the boys, about a fourth who came in at an advanced age have been provided with places within their own sphere of life, by their various relatives and friends; some after staying twelve months at school, some after staying eight months, and some after a stay of only six months, in which time, however, they have learned to read the Scriptures and write a legible hand; a considerable number of the elder girls too after being instructed in needlework, and brought to read the Scriptures, have been married in their respective connexions.

One of the most sensible and diligent of the boys, who had been in the school from the foundation, and had long filled the office of second monitor with great satisfaction to his master, hearing that a friend was going to Parna, voluntarily offered to go with him to attempt a school of the same kind among the native Christians there; and we hear that a school has been begun there on the same plan which contains already more than twenty.

It is presumed that little need be added relative to the utility of an Institution of this nature. To give an opportunity for those who have grown up in vice and ignorance to acquire a knowledge of the Scriptures; to furnish others, who can avail themselves for some years of the benefits of the Institution, with the means of making their way in life,

must approve itself to every generous person; while those who realize the effect of divine truth on the mind will duly estimate the importance of the first principles of religion being thus early imbibed.

It is indeed scarcely possible for benevolence to be exerted in a more economical way. The expense of conferring these advantages on each individual amounts to scarcely more than eight rupees in six months, including school-room, salaries of masters, books, and gratuities; and as the number instructed increases, it will be still less; and the school-room is capable of containing eight hundred children. In Britain, where the circumstances of the poor and the coldness of the climate, require much of the public benevolence to be applied to the relief of bodily necessities, the removal of ignorance is esteemed a charity of the noblest kind. But in this country, where nature pours food to the native almost spontaneously, where the slightest covering serves for clothing, and a shed covered with grass for an abode, the relief of bodily distress bears no proportion to the charity which dispels the clouds of ignorance from the mind.

The liberal support which this institution has already experienced is such as demands our warmest gratitude, and does the highest honour to the ladies and gentlemen who patronized it, especially as its nature and tendency were far from being universally known. And we cannot but indulge the hope that an institution so well suited to the circumstances of the poor in Calcutta, on which only a few months attendance may open the way to useful knowledge, and fix principles of conduct in the mind which may never be erased, and which is conducted on a plan so economical that eight or ten rupees may confer benefits commensurate with life itself, will never be suffered to sink for want of support, while such support shall appear to be faithfully and prudently applied to its proper object.

#### GERMAN PATRIOTS.

We give the earliest insertion in our power to a notice of the endeavours making in the metropolis to assist those who are struggling for life and liberty; whatever the soul of man holds dear. PROMETHEUS is the very life of this undertaking; and we hope that the purpose will be fully accomplished and speedily. The importance of the object itself, the benevolence, the policy, the piety of it, assign it a distinguished place among those which solicit the attention of the British public:—for, if happy results attend the rising spirit of liberty in Germany, it will be to the honour of Britain to have furnished speedy assistance;

and if the contrary, the readiness of British sympathy and compassion, then most loudly solicited, will appear to its immortal honour.

#### MEETING FOR RELIEF OF GERMAN PATRIOTS.

April 22, 1813.—At a numerous meeting held at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the present circumstances of the patriots in the North of Germany—the Duke of Sussex in the chair. His Royal Highness addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech; he dwelt on the noble spirit which was now manifested in the North of Germany, in consequence of the glorious example of the Russian nation, and the success of their arms; and concluded with recommending that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of supplying the patriots with arms, and for making provision for the widows and orphans of the brave men, who fell in the conflict.—Count Munster also addressed the meeting, and bore testimony to the excellent spirit which animated the inhabitants of the North of Germany. He read a letter from Hamburgh, which stated, that the French, to the number of 1,500 men, were on their march towards Cuxhaven, when they received intelligence of the display of the popular feeling at Hamburgh, and retreated.

Further information on the distressed state of Germany in general, especially the northern parts, was added by gentlemen who had connections in that country:—not only were its inhabitants deprived of their political rights, and the lawful channels of their commercial industry; but every indignity and insult was heaped upon them which could tend to break their national character, to shame them out of the ancient and honourable appellation of Germans, and to prepare them to view, with passive indifference, their final degradation in being made Frenchmen.

A number of Resolutions were then passed unanimously.

The inhuman murder of the four German patriots, mentioned in the French Papers, has excited the strongest indignation. A gentleman of the Committee having read the account of it to the Committee, the following Resolution was immediately passed:—"That the foreign Secretary to the Committee be requested to ascertain the state of the families of the unfortunate sufferers, viz. Hermann Friese, Repke Bochen, Hermann Henri Neuhaus, and Gird Harms, and that immediate and liberal relief be afforded them."

The amount of the subscription is at present nearly £18,000. The Prince Regent and the Bank of England have subscribed £1,000 each: their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge have also subscribed.

#### DIDASCALIA.

##### KING'S THEATRE.

La Chaumiere Hongroise, produced on Tuesday, April 20, at the King's Theatre, does credit to the fancy and skill of M. Didelot. The story is interesting, being descriptive of the unshaken fortitude, and the presence of mind, of an illustrious personage in severe distress and danger, and of the honest simple fidelity of some Hungarian peasants in their attempts to save his life. It is adorned by the most picturesque and characteristic scenery. The dances were mostly new, and pretended to be really Hungarian: they were fanciful and elegant.

##### DISTURBANCE AT THE OPERA.

On Saturday evening, April 22, the performances at this Theatre were interrupted by a very serious disturbance, proceeding from a call, on the part of the audience, for the re-appearance of Catalani, who had withdrawn her services from the Theatre, on account of the non-payment of some arrears. At a very early part of the performance a few hisses were heard, which increased as the Opera proceeded, and the curtain dropped amidst a tumult of noise, which rendered the latter part of the piece quite inaudible. The tempest grew more violent, when the curtain rose again; and at that part of the story when the stage was strewed with the dead French soldiers, some disturbance appeared behind the scenes, and the performance was stopped. The audience at this point stormed the stage, the trees and very mountains now began to shake, the dead Frenchmen started up, and joined their companions in arms, while the dancers fled like a flock of sheep, seeking shelter on the most rocky eminences. The French soldiers began to give way, and the gentlemen in black forming a complete contrast, followed up their advantage, and extended their lines on the stage. Here, in the true Buonaparte style, the drop fell, to prevent a public discovery of the total rout that ensued, but which could not be hid, as the feet of the flying Frenchmen were seen (owing to the shortness of the drop) purified by those of the gentlemen in black stockings. The drop was rent to pieces, and the audience discovered the victors, who were warmly cheered.

A gentleman now, for the first time, came forward, surrounded by the storming party, and after much difficulty was at length heard. He thus addressed the audience:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—In the absence of the Manager, I beg to know what are the wishes of the audience?"

Many voices called "Catalani!" He bowed, and when silence was again obtained, he proceeded to speak, but the audience inter-

ferred, and insisted on the appearance of Mr. Taylor.

After some conversation, the audience seemed disposed to pacific measures; but while the question of an apology was under discussion, a party of the Guards entered from the left of the stage, and charged bayonets. The audience were much agitated—a general scuffle, and many individual hard struggles took place; the soldiers were broken, in many instances disarmed, and the muskets and bayonets thrown into the orchestra, from which the band had made an early and precipitate retreat; in others a sort of parole was taken, the soldier retaining his musket, went to the right side of the stage, and did not further interfere.—The whole Theatre was one scene of confusion, which was not diminished by the appearance on the stage of the commanding officer, Captain White.

At length Mr. Kinnard came forward on the stage and said:

“Ladies and Gentlemen, an explanation has now taken place; it was not with Captain White’s knowledge that his men were brought upon the stage; but we have not learnt by whose order they did come, and presume to charge. But I can assure you, Captain White meant no injury, and the sole motive of his appearance was to withdraw the soldiers, and to prevent their interference.”

This speech was received with reiterated acclamation, and to all appearance every thing was settled, that the Ballet was to proceed; and while in expectation of this the audience began vociferating, “Off, off!” This order was instantly obeyed by the gentlemen victors, but one person acted a stubborn part, and remained alone upon the stage, defying the audience by insulting gestures. [He has since apologized in the public papers, pleading inebriety.] Mr. Kinnard intreated compassion towards him. Mr. Romeo Coates then came forward, and made several attempts, amid groans, hisses, and every species of contemptuous treatment, to address the audience; eventually, after a considerable deal of hustling, he was forced from the stage.

The company then began to depart, and thus gradually finished one of the most extraordinary and one of the most interesting Ballets in its object, that perhaps ever was exhibited on any stage.

It produced the following official order from the Lord Chamberlain, which was inserted in the Gazette:—

FRANCIS INGRAM SEYMOUR CONWAY,  
Marquis of HERTFORD, Lord Chamberlain  
of his Majesty’s Household.

In pursuance to his Royal Highness the

Prince Regent’s pleasure, I do hereby, strictly command, that no person of what quality soever, do in future presume to stand behind the scenes or come upon the stage, either before or during the acting of any opera, or ballet, in the King’s Theatre, in St. James’s Haymarket, which order I strictly command the managers of the said theatre to see exactly observed and obeyed, and all constables and others, appointed to attend the theatre, to be aiding and assisting the managers therein; and if any person or persons whatever, shall disobey this order and commands they will be proceeded against as disturbers of the public peace. Given under my hand and seal, this 31 day of May, 1805, in the 33d year of his Majesty’s reign.

FRANCIS INGRAM HERTFORD, Chamberlain.

Besides this official notice, a semi-official article on the part of the military was circulated in the public papers, explaining the conduct of the soldiers, and their supposed conquest by the gentleman volunteers. The list of killed and wounded in this action was so small no list can be made.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Thursday, April 5. A new Comedy was produced at this Theatre, called “*Recreation*,” or, a “*Curtain Lecture*.” Its author is Mr. Clark, who wrote the piece called “*The Kiss*.” It was doomed, to meet a very unfavourable reception. In fact, the opposition to it began so early, that it was evident the audience had made up their mind, before they had seen or heard the piece; or could by possibility be acquainted with its merits or demerits. Impartial spectators must have been highly offended at the violence they witnessed. Whether the play were good or bad, we know not, but we know that such treatment must banish real genius from the Theatre. What man of sense will endure it? The author has complained to us; we sincerely regret his disappointment; but cannot soften his too severe fate.

At the end of the third act, Mr. Raymond came forth, and addressed the house as follows:—

“Gentlemen,—I most respectfully appeal to every impartial auditor in this Theatre, whether it be possible, under the circumstances of the early opposition to the play that has been manifested this evening, that the performers can do their duty to you, or justice to the Author. Gentlemen, their efforts are depressed, and unless you enforce a fair hearing, you must feel it to be impossible that a fair judgment can be formed of the merits or demerits of the Comedy.”

The business then proceeded, but with continual interruption and clamour, and con-

tention between the Author's friends and foes, the latter of which composed the majority, at least, in activity and energy. The prologue was poor and brief: the Epilogue, spoken by Mrs. Glover, in much agitation, was very unfortunate. It complained of the hardships inflicted on actors by the faults of authors: and those complaints were immediately turned upon the author of *Recklessness*, by a great part of the house, with all imaginable force. Mr. Raymond appeared again, and having at length obtained silence, and made his bows, commenced thus:—  
 “Ladies and Gentlemen, is it your opinion that this Comedy has this night received a fair hearing?” Many cries of “Yes,” and “No,” were uttered. The Manager then resumed,—  
 “Ladies and Gentlemen, is it your pleasure that this Comedy should be presented a second time, to afford it a fair hearing?” This was decided in the negative, and Mr. Raymond withdrew.

#### COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

A new Comedy, under the name of *Education*, was performed April 27, and experienced a very favourable reception.

The following may be considered as a pretty correct abstract of the plot.

Rosine, the daughter of count Villars, and grandchild of a Mr. Cleveland, by whom her mother had been disinherited for marrying against his consent, is, by the reverse of fortune which befel her father during the French revolution, reduced to the necessity of becoming a tuteess to an English seminary, where she is seen and admired by Vincent Templeton, who wins her affections, and induces her to quit her employment, under the pretence that he will introduce her to, and obtain the consent of, his parents to their union. Instead of this, Vincent Templeton places her to board at the house of Farmer Broadcast, where she is accidentally seen by Mr. Cleveland, who discovers, by an ornament on her person, and a strong resemblance to his discarded daughter, that it is his grandchild who has run to his assistance at a moment, in which his life is in imminent danger, but he is too much exhausted to explain himself. Vincent Templeton, at the instigation of Mr. Aspie (a libeller and satirical novelist of the modern school), in a moment of inebriation, makes dishonourable proposals to Rosine, who indignantly repulses him; and to avoid further insult, she, assisted by Broadcast's son, escapes from the house.

Ellen, the daughter of Sir Guy Staunch, whose education had given her a strong propensity to botany, chymistry, and the learned affectation of female attainments, accidentally meets Rosine, recognises in her her kind tuteess, and procures her the protection of

Sir Guy. Mr. Templeton's mercurial concerns are completely deranged by the imprudent speculations of his son, who, deeply repenting his folly, resolves to sacrifice the affections of his heart, to retrieve his father's fallen fortunes; for which purpose he pays his addresses to Ellen: this is discovered by Rosine, who utterly discards him.—The lover rushes out in despair, and while ruminating on his misery, he is encountered by Count Villars, who has come to England in search of his daughter, and has traced her into the neighbourhood. The Count, seeing the miniature of his daughter in the hands of Templeton, violently snatches it from him, and the latter delivers him into the custody of Broadcast, the constable, charging him with a robbery. The affairs of Mr. Templeton are now brought to a crisis, when the death of old Cleveland (whose whole property, it is supposed, will devolve to him) revives his hopes. The old gentleman's will is opened in due form, and his wishes appear to be realised, but a slip of paper, which was folded in the will, again overwhelms him—for by it the whole property of the testator is bequeathed to Rosine. Templeton, in a paroxysm of despair, and irresistible temptation, conceals this paper, unobserved; but, after a struggle with his honour and his interest, the former prevails, and he replaces Rosine in the possession of the paper, and of her grandfather's wealth. The Count, pleased with the act, drops his resentment, and gives the hand of his daughter to her lover, to whom she is reconciled.—Dapper has secretly retrieved the affairs of his former partner, Templeton; and Sir Guy bestows the hand of his daughter upon his nephew. Suckling, with whom she had made a vain attempt to elope, to avoid, what she feared, the addresses of Aspie.

In this Comedy there are many things which are highly incongruous, some quite at war with all probability, and others that are far from affording either interest or delight. The whole character and conduct of Suckling, the gormandising cousin and lover of Ellen, should be expunged. This character is a gross imitation of the sufficiently gross *Tony Lumpkin*: other characters may find their originals in *Speed the Plough*. The author, however, is capable of writing good English; and his style, sometimes, approaches elegance. His regard to decorum and morality contributed not a little to the acceptance of his piece.

The Epilogue was a lively title, and very agreeably delivered by Miss Booth. The most popular actors and the whole strength of the house were marshalled in support of the Author, and displayed all their usual zeal and exertion.

OBSERVATIONS ON PARTICULAR PASSAGES  
IN THE SECOND VOLUME OF DR. CLARKE'S  
TRAVELS,—IN GREECE, EGYPT, AND THE  
HOLY LAND.

No. V.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR—Nothing can be better advised than Dr. Clarke's resolution on visiting the Holy Land. Far be it from me to offer a single sentence in support of the mummery and ignorance of which that country is the unhappy seat: but in avoiding ignorance of one kind we should take special care not to fall into ignorance of another kind, lest truth should be more than equally violated. The Dr. has expressed his very just view of matters, extremely well.

"The pure gospel of Christ, every where the herald of civilization and of science, is almost as little known in the Holy Land as in California, or New Holland. A series of legendary traditions, mingled with the remains of Judaism, and the wretched phantasies of illiterate ascetics, may now and then exhibit a glimmering of heavenly light, but if we seek for the blessed effects of Christianity in the land of Canaan, we must look for that period when "the desert shall blossom as the rose, and the wilderness become a fruitful field." For this reason we had early resolved to make the sacred Scriptures our only guide throughout this interesting territory; and the delight afforded by the internal evidences of truth, in every instance where their fidelity of description was proved, by a comparison with existing documents, surpassed even all we had anticipated."

This reliance on Scripture only is highly commendable: and for the Dr.'s account of what he saw, we are infinitely obliged to him. His inferences, however, are not only fair subjects for enquiry, but they are—I speak with great regret—in several instances manifestly false. I select two or three geographical errors of the grossest kind.—He says,

"The delightful plain of Zebulun appeared every where covered with spontaneous vegetation; flourishing in the wildest exuberance. The same proof of its fertility is given by other travellers. As we proceeded across this plain, a castle, once the Acropolis of the city of SAPHURA, appeared upon a hill.—In the enumeration of the cities of Judah (Joshua xv. 55) this place is mentioned with Carmel, under the name of Ziph. And David is said to have hid himself with the Ziphites, in strong holds in the hill of Hachilah. (1 Sam. xxiii. 19)."

Strange! that the Dr. should include  
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among the cities enumerated by Joshua, as appertaining to the tribe of Judah in the south, a place in "the delightful plain of Zebulun," in the north!—with the tribes of Benjamin, Ephraim, Manasseh, and Issachar between! What proof can the Dr. produce of any city belonging to one tribe being inclosed in another?—but here are four tribes, including two thirds of the Holy Land, interposed. The fact is, that David's Ziph was "eight miles from Hebron, east," says Jerome: there also was his Carmel, Maon, &c. in the south of Judah, his own tribe; and as to the delightful plain of Zebulun, from David's history, it is uncertain whether he ever saw it in his life.—Again,

"The elevated plains upon the mountainous territory, beyond the northern extremity of the Lake [of Tiberias] are still called by a name, in Arabic, which signifies "the Wilderness." To this wilderness it was that John the precursor of the Messiah, and also Jesus himself, retired in their earliest years."

No, Sir!—this blunder is greater than the former; inasmuch as the distance between the places is greater. The wilderness of Judah lying in the very north of Galilee! Impossible! It lay along the western edge of the Dead Sea; and Bethabara, the "house of passage," over the Jordan, where John exercised his early ministry, was almost opposite Jericho.—

"Here, on this plain—the great plain—of field of Esdraelon—the most fertile part of all the land of Canaan, (which though a solitude, we found like one vast meadow, covered with the richest pasture) the tribe of Issachar "rejoiced in their tents." Here it was that Barak, descending with his ten thousand from Mount Thabor, discomfited Sisera and "all his chariots, even nine hundred chariots of iron, and all the people that were with him," gathered from Harosheth of the Gentiles, unto the river of Kishon; "when all the host of Sisera fell upon the edge of the sword, and there was not a man left; when the kings came and fought, the kings of Canaan, in Taanach, by the waters of Megiddo."

Dr C. has completely misunderstood the geography of this history: a different order of the words could have relieved a part of his confusion. "Sisera gathered—unto the river of Kishon,—all his people." In fact, he gathered them beyond the Kishon, from mount Tabor: and this river swelling by a sudden flood, rendered his chariots of iron useless. In this condition, entangled as it were in a bog, he was attacked by infantry, and totally defeated. But the scene of his distress was south of the Kishon, near Megiddo: had he been able to manœuvre on the great plain, those levels would have given every advantage to his chariots; this he lost,

by being obliged to act on unlevel and deceitful ground.

From these failings in the Dr's. judgement, I infer, the necessity of making a distinction, between what this worthy traveller affirms, *he saw*; and what he reports, without having bestowed adequate attention on it. On the former we may place every dependence: the latter is open to investigation.

The following is a very important discovery: the scene of it is at Jerusalem.

"We had been to examine the hill which now bears the name of Sion; it is situated upon the south side of Jerusalem, part of it being excluded by the wall of the present city, which passes over the top of the mount. If this be indeed mount Sion, the prophecy (Mich. iii. 12.) concerning it, that the plough should pass over it, has been fulfilled to the letter; for such labours were actually going on when we arrived. Here the Turks have a mosque over what they call the tomb of David. No Christian can gain admittance; and as we did not choose to loiter among the other legendary sanctities of the mount, having quitted the city by what is called "Sion Gate," we descended into a dingle or trench, called Tophet, or Gehinnon, by Sandys. As we reached the bottom of this narrow dale, sloping towards the valley of Jehosaphat, we observed upon this side of the opposite mountain, which appears to be the same called by Sandys the "Hill of Offence," facing mount Sion, a number of excavations in the rock, similar to those already described among the ruins of Telmessus, in the Gulf of Glaucus; and answering to the account published by Shaw of the *Cryptæ* of Laodicea, Jebilee and Tortosa. We rode towards them; their situation being very little elevated above the bottom of the dingle on its southern side. When we arrived, we instantly recognised the sort of sepulchres which had so much interested us in Asia Minor, and, alighting from our horses; found that we should have ample employment in their examination. They were all of the same kind of workmanship, exhibiting a series of subterraneous chambers hewn with marvellous art—

"..... Upon all the sepulchres at the base of this mount.... there are inscriptions, in Hebrew and in Greek. The Hebrew inscriptions are the most effaced: of these it is difficult to make any tolerable copy. Besides the injuries they have sustained by time, they have been covered by some carbonaceous substance, either bituminous or fumid, which rendered the task of transcribing them yet more arduous. The Greek inscriptions are brief and legible, consisting of immense letters deeply carved in the face of the rock, either over the door, or by the side, of the sepulchres.

"Upon the first we observed these characters."

+ T H C A T I A C  
C I W N  
OF \* THE \* HOLY  
SION

Having entered by the door of this sepulchre, we found a spacious chamber cut in the rock, connected with a series of other subterranean apartments, one leading into another, and containing an extensive range of receptacles for the dead—

"..... The Hebrew inscriptions, instead of being over the entrances, were by the side of the doors. Having but little knowledge of the characters with which they were written, all that could be attempted was, to make as faithful a representation as possible of every incision upon the stone, without attempting to supply any thing by conjecture; and even admitting in certain instances doubtful traces, which were perhaps casualties caused by injuries the stone had sustained, having no reference to the legend.....

"From the imperfect state of this inscription, and the decomposition of the rock itself, whereon it is placed, the copy may be liable to error. It was made, however, with great care, and due attention was paid to the position of the lines. The words of the inscription are supposed to be Arabic, expressed in Hebrew and Phœnician characters. [Here the Dr. inserts the inscription, No. 1.]—All the face of this mountain, along the dingle, supposed to be the vale of Gehinnon by Sandys, is marked by similar excavations. ....

"Continuing our researches along this dingle, as it inclines towards the east, before its junction with the larger valley of Jehosaphat, we came to sepulchres..... similar to those described..... near the place commonly shewn as *Aceldama*, or the *Field of Blood*.

"None of these inscriptions are now in a state to be interpreted..... In the second, the mixture of letters usually called Etruscan and properly Phœnician, with the characters of the Greek alphabet, added to the imperfect state of the inscription, seem to render illustration hopeless. [Here the Dr. inserts the inscription No. 2.]

"In some of these sepulchres were ancient paintings, executed after the manner of those found upon the walls of Herculaneum and Pompeii; except that the figures represented were those of the Apostles, the Virgin, &c. with circular lines, as symbols of glory, around their heads. These paintings appeared upon the sides and upon the roof of each

sepulchral chamber, preserving a wonderful freshness of colour, although much injured by Arabs and Turks, whose endeavours to efface them were visibly displayed in many instances."

What Dr. C. describes as "hopeless," and abandons in despair, it becomes me not to attempt without the greatest circumspection and modesty. In desperate cases all that can be done is to guess at a peradventure; and where nothing of consequence depends on the result, recourse to conjecture, impeaches neither the intention, nor the integrity of the conjecturer. I could willingly have spared myself this laborious enquiry; but I apprehend the discovery affords evidence in support of history, and that object is worth the trouble. I therefore shall state my thoughts; desiring your readers to accept them as CONJECTURES only.

I begin with the second inscription, copied from Dr. C. page 568. What are blanks in Dr. C. I have marked in smaller letters. The first three lines read thus:—

ΘΗΚΗΔΙΑΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝ ΤΙ. ΦΛ.

ΟΥΤΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥΣΤΗ  
ΠΡΙΝΚΕΨ ΙΣΒΕΝΑΣ

Θηκη—a Conditorium, or receptacle for the dead, a sepulchre, — δια στρατηγών—by order of the general, Titus Flavius, Son of Vespasian, Prince of the Roman Youth.

Whatever be thought of the letters proposed for filling up the blanks, it is clear that this inscription mentions, "the Son of Vespasian,"—also, that the existing word in the third line is the Latin word *juvenes*;—and that the first word imports a sepulchre.—The fourth and fifth lines of the original, which are too much obliterated to be read, should appear to be the names of the persons (soldiers?) here deposited by order of the general.

The Roman army was composed in part of foreigners, ignorant of Latin; and among them eastern Asiatics, equally ignorant of Greek also: nor can we suppose the soldiers, natives of Italy, were themselves learned. We are not, therefore, to wonder at incorrect language written by them, or at the mixture conspicuous in this inscription, which presents us at the same time with Greek words and Greek letters; with a Latin word and Latin letters; with Phœnician letters, and originally no doubt also a Phœnician word.

Supposing this inscription to commemorate soldiers who fell at the siege of Jerusalem, under Titus, I avail myself of whatever authority it affords for assigning a like character to the inscription No. 1. copied from Dr. C. page 555. The upper lines of it are too much mutilated to be restored by me;

but being Hebrew letters, I shall suppose, they referred to Galilean troops. The last line but one I read thus:—

ΣΥΡΟΣ ΠΟΙΝΤΙΛΙΑΝ

SYRVS GOINTILIN

Now, whether this be one name, which we should write *Cyrus Quintillian*, or two names, *Cyrus and Quintillian*, I know not; nor is it of any consequence. It is enough that this inscription also contains several names; and that neither *Cyrus* nor *Quintillian* can be deemed Hebrews. They must have apparently been foreigners, and possibly soldiers, followers of Titus.

Moreover, this inscription is a mixture of letters derived from different languages. The third letter in *Cyrus*, is the Hebrew *resh*, ר, the X in *Quintillian*, is the Samaritan *tau*, or ט; the last letter but one is the Hebrew *jod*, י; and the last letter itself is the Samaritan *nun*, נ. Thus we have two proofs of a mixture of letters in the same inscription, written by soldiers, at the date of the promulgation of the Gospel. Thus has Providence very unexpectedly brought to light an undeniable evidence for the truth of the Gospel History, in a matter apparently so minute, and incidental, as to have escaped the imaginations of all critics and commentators, to this very day; neither could they have conjectured the truth.

All our learned say, the inscription on the cross of Jesus, was in three LANGUAGES: "It was," says Dr. Doddridge, "written in Latin, for the Majesty of the Roman Empire; in Greek, for the information of the vast numbers of Hellenists that used that language, as indeed most provinces of the Roman Empire did; (see Brewood's Enquiries, chap i—iv) and in Hebrew, as it was the vulgar language."—And this is the current opinion of the critics; but what says the Evangelist Luke, chap. xxiii. 38?—"a superscription also was written over him in LETTERS of Greek, and Latin, and Hebrew." Had it been in three languages, it might have been (by one writer at least of the four) considered as three inscriptions; but all the evangelists mention it as one inscription; and the apostle John is particular in saying it was a title, and the title, in the singular. But from these inscriptions in the rocks of Mount Sion, we learn that it was customary for the soldiery to employ the letters of the three languages in one inscription; and if Pilate wrote that "title" with his own hand, he did no more in so doing, as a soldier, than did the soldiers of Titus's army a few years afterwards. I have heretofore had occasion to vindicate the correctness of the information obtained by St. Luke, and must be allowed to consider this as another instance of his accuracy.

It is obvious to remark what support these inscriptions afford to history, which attributes the destruction of Jerusalem to Titus: no additional argument is necessary. But Dr. C. also furnishes very acceptable evidence, in proof of certain other remains of antiquity, which also illustrate a point of history, still existing in the precincts of the Temple at Jerusalem.—He says,

“We waited upon the Governor, to thank him for the civilities we had received. On this occasion we used all the interest we had with him, by means of Djizzer Pacha's own interpreter, to obtain admission into the Mosque of the Temple of Solomon, or mosque erected upon the site of that temple by the Caliph Omar, in the seventh century. He entreated us not to urge the request, saying his own life would certainly be required as the price of our admission: we were therefore compelled to rest satisfied with the interesting view it afforded from his windows, which regarded the area of the temple. The sight was so grand, that we did not hesitate in pronouncing it the most magnificent piece of architecture in the Turkish empire; and considered externally, far superior to the mosque of Saint Sophia in Constantinople. By the sides of the spacious area in which it stands, are certain vaulted remains; these plainly denote the masonry of the antients; and evidence may be adduced to prove that they belonged to the foundations of Solomon's Temple. We observed also, that reticulated stucco, which is commonly considered an evidence of Roman work .... As to the Mosque itself, there is no building at Jerusalem that can be compared with it, either in beauty or riches. The lofty Saracenic pomp, so nobly displayed in the style of the building, its numerous arcades; its capacious dome, with all the stately decorations of the place; its extensive area, paved and variegated with the choicest marbles; the extreme neatness observed in every avenue towards it; and lastly, the sumptuous costume observable in the dresses of all the eastern devotees, passing to and from the Sanctuary, make it altogether one of the finest sights the Mahometans have to boast.”

On second thoughts the Doctor sees more in the existence of the Roman reticulated stucco, in the Temple, than at first; his note is not only extremely curious and ingenious, but calculated to direct the consideration of the reader.

“The extraordinary appearance of the *opus reticulatum* in this building, being irreconcilable with Jewish masonry, may lead to a very curious, if not important, inference concerning these foundations. The author was at first inclined, with Phocas and Golius, that they were the remains of the Temple of Solomon, as it was restored by Herod a few

years before the Christian era. Judea, it is true, was then a Roman province; but it does not necessarily follow, either that Roman workmen were employed, or that the Roman taste was consulted in the style of the superstructure. Upon maturer deliberation, after duly considering what has been written upon the subject, particularly by Chrysostom, there seems every reason for believing, that, in the foundations here alluded to, we have a standing memorial of Julian's discomfiture, when he attempted to rebuild the temple; and perhaps of a nature which might have satisfied Lardner himself; that his doubts concerning the fact were unwarrantable. Ammianus Marcellinus, whose testimony, as that of a Heathen writer, confounded even Gibbon's incredulity, pretty plainly indicates that some progress had been made in the work, before the prodigy occurred which rendered the place inaccessible to the artificers whom Julian had employed. It is expressly stated by him, that Alysipus of Antioch was earnestly employed in carrying on the building, and that the Governor of the province was assisting the operation when the flames burst forth. Chrysostom alluding to the fact, as notorious, and attested by living witnesses, says, “*YEA, THEY MAY VIEW THE FOUNDATIONS LYING STILL BARE AND NAKED; AND IF YOU ASK THE REASON, YOU WILL MEET WITH NO OTHER ACCOUNT BESIDES THAT WHICH I HAVE GIVEN.*” From these concurring testimonies, and from the extraordinary remaining evidence of the *opus reticulatum*, it can hardly be denied but that an appeal may be made to these remains as the very work to which Chrysostom alludes. The words of Ammianus seem to warrant a similar conclusion: “*Metuendi globi flammarum PROPE FUNDAMENTA crebris assultibus erumpentes.*” On what authority Mosheim asserts that the Jews who had “*set about this important work were obliged to desist, before they had even begun to lay the foundations of the sacred edifice,*” does not appear; except it be upon the following passage from Rufinus, “*Apertis igitur fundamentis calces camentaque adhibita: nihil omnino deerat, quin dis postera, veteribus deturbatis, nova jacerent fundamenta.*” Warburton who has cited this passage, is nevertheless careful, in weighing the evidence, as to the fact, to consider the testimony of Chrysostom as of a superior nature, being that of a living witness; whereas Rufinus, who lived in the subsequent age, could only relate things as they had been transmitted to him; therefore the appeal made by Chrysostom to the existence of the foundations may be supposed to supersede any inference likely to be derived from these words of Rufinus, as to their not having been laid before the prodigy took place; and the present appearance of the *opus reticulatum*, in

the masonry, proves that the workmanship is strictly Roman. Prideaux, in his "Letters to the Deists," makes indeed a bold assertion, and without veracity, in saying, that there "is not now left the least remainder of the ruins of the temple, to show where it once stood; and that those who travel to Jerusalem have no other mark, whereby to find it out, but the Mahometan mosque erected on the same spot by Omar." There is in fact a much better mark; namely, the mark of Julian's discomfiture, in the remains of Roman masonry upon the spot: and if this be disputed, it can only be so, by admitting that the foundations now "lying bare and naked," were those of the temple built by Herod; in direct opposition to authenticated records concerning their demolition by Titus, who commanded his soldiers to dig up the foundations both of the temple and the city. "Both the Jewish Talmud and Maimonides affirm," says Whitby, "that Terentius Rufus, the captain of his army, caused a ploughshare to raise the soil whereon the foundations of the temple stood."

"After all that has been said, let the reader bear carefully in mind, that the prophecy of Christ, existing in full blaze, needs not any support from the establishment of Julian's miraculous discomfiture. The ruins of the temple and of the city; the abolition of the Mosaic dispensation; the total overthrow and dispersion of the Jews, constitute altogether an EXISTING MIRACLE, perplexing the sceptic with incontestable proof of the divine origin of our religion."

The failure of Julian's enterprize to rebuild the temple, occasioned by an immediate act of divine power, is no article of faith: there is, nevertheless, a great satisfaction attending the discharge of a christian Father, from the imputation of imbecility and falsehood; and his restoration to an allowance of common sense and common honesty.

The statement involves the character of Ammianus Marcellinus, a Heathen writer; of Chrysostom, Gregory Nazianzen, and Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, Christian fathers; all four contemporaries. The authorities for the fact are brought together by J. Alb. Fabricius. Nevertheless, Lardner objected to the history, from the best of motives: Gibbon would have objected, but was compelled to say "such authority (as the story rested on) should satisfy a believing, and must astonish an incredulous mind."

I suppose, nevertheless, that we are not to take too strictly the expressions of the Jewish writers that Rufus passed a ploughshare over all parts of the foundations of the temple. As that edifice stood on a rock; and was built into the rock, in some places, those parts would escape the ravage of fire, and could not be displaced without greater labours

than they cost to construct them. Some parts even of Solomon's foundations laid with large heavy stones may still be in their places.

It remains merely to observe, that from the numerous instances he had seen of Roman work, &c. Dr. Clarke was a perfect judge of the certainty of what he saw, and was not likely to mistake Saracen work, or any other, for genuine labours of the Romans, as practised at the date assigned to the event. We may safely rest on the Dr.'s competency, among our many other obligations to him.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

FIDELIS.

P.S. I hope that some more fortunate interpreter, may accomplish what Dr. C. has thought impossible; and shall therefore submit my guesses on other words of these mutilated inscriptions; though aware that they are intitled to no acceptance beyond that of guesses only. The word immediately under SYRUS, I read KIRNOS, *Cyrenius*; and the four last letters, ROMN. p. 355. The upper inscription, p. 368, seems to include the word THEKA; and to mention the appellation GERMANIKI. Both perhaps conclude with the word SION.

#### AN ESSAY ON THE MEDICAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATES.

From Dr. Young's Introduction to Medical Literature. London, 1813.

The following Paper is not only very ingenious in itself, and every way honourable to its worthy author, but it is of great importance to the public, and particularly to such individuals as labour under disorders requiring change of air, and of scenery. It also contains observations worthy the attention of all who are about to fix their residences, to rebuild houses, &c. to which stationary conveniences, the choice of aspect, and other considerations are truly important. We could add other remarks, but the length of the article forbids. In the work itself, as in Dr. Young's publications generally, the reader will find many judicious and interesting observations.

A complete system of meteorology, even so far as the properties of climates, with regard to temperature only, are concerned, presents almost as great difficulties as a complete theory of the nature and cure of diseases. In this, as in many other departments of medical knowledge, we perpetually find a multiplicity of accounts, apparently well attested, but totally at variance with each other, which render it desirable to appeal to some more

satisfactory testimonials than the results of common and superficial observation; while the evidence, which would be required for forming useful conclusions, upon safe and scientific grounds, although in this case completely within the scope of the human faculties, is still such as to require, for its production, a combination of perseverance and accuracy, which has certainly never yet existed, and which probably can scarcely ever be expected to be found in a sufficient number of collateral observers. Any voluminous work on the subject, whether systematic or empirical, must unavoidably contain much useless and some erroneous matter; and a short statement of a few facts, which appear to be tolerably well ascertained, first, respecting the physical characters, and secondly, respecting the medical effects of the principal climates which deserve our notice, is all that will be possible to attempt in the present essay.

The simple indications of a thermometer, however accurately they may be observed, in the most unexceptionable exposure, by no means afford a correct test of the temperature, as it affects the human system: nor is it possible to express the modifications produced by wind and moisture, even supposing them to be easily known, by any numerical measure which shall be applicable to every relative situation of the individual. I have known an atmosphere at 65°, with a thick fog, and a very little wind from N.E., appear, to a person taking moderate exercise, most oppressively sultry; although a person, sitting long still, might have felt the same air uncomfortably cold. Moisture must make both heat and cold more sensible; the one by diminishing perspiration, the other, by increasing the conducting power of air. Wind is doubly concerned in affecting the properties of a climate; first, as the great cause of preventing a general accumulation of heat over considerable tracts of country; and secondly, as having a similar effect with respect to the immediate neighbourhood of the person, and its operation is as generally perceptible in the latter way, where we have no precise mode of estimating its magnitude, as in the former, where it is correctly indicated by a thermometer sufficiently exposed: although, in fact, the most shaded fixed thermometer may often be observed to indicate a temperature many degrees higher, than that of the breeze which is circulating in the neighbouring country. Still more commonly by the sea side, the wind exhibits the temperature of the water over which it has blown; at Worthing it is seldom above 64° in the hottest weather, although the sea, when the tide flows in at noon, over the heated expanse of sand, is sometimes raised to 78°, where it is several feet deep.

To the inhabitants of these islands, the

most important properties of other climates are those, which render them more or less fit for the residence of persons liable to catarrhal or consumptive affections. Hence, warmth and equability of temperature, especially in the winter months, are the first objects of our inquiry in the theoretical comparison of climates. Moisture is supposed, by some, to be favourable, by others, to be unfavourable, to such persons: it may therefore be safely neglected, except as tending to increase the evils depending on a want of equability of temperature. The effluvia of moist ground are sufficiently well known as the causes of paludal fevers; further than this they require no particular investigation. Nor can we attempt to assign any reason for peculiarities, which render some situations preferable to others, for some individuals only, labouring under a given disease, as asthma; which is sometimes induced by the atmosphere of cities, and sometimes of the country; and which is occasionally mitigated by a residence in places having no marked distinctions from such as are less favourable to it, as Kensington, and perhaps some others.

In the hotter seasons, there are few diseases, and few constitutions, which would require a climate milder than our own; in the colder, an increase of the facility of circulation, which heat appears to afford, may often be beneficial, partly perhaps as exciting perspiration, and partly as preventing too great a congestion of blood in the internal parts of the body. The mean temperature of the six winter months is therefore the first point of comparison, that requires our attention, and such a comparison may easily be derived from the registers, which are usually kept in circumstances nearly similar.

*From October to March.*

London, R. S.	1790 4	43 5°
Edinburgh		40 4
Dawlish, Sir W. W. M.S.	1794 (Lond.	
	44 1°)	45 3
Hilfracombe, without doubt incorrect		(55)
Paris		41 2
Liston		55 5
Malta, Domeier		63
Madeira, Gourelay, (S. W. aspect, M.)		63
Bermudas, M. S. R. S.	1790	68
Jamaica, Botanic garden at Kingston,		
Clarke, Dunc. Med. Comm. vii.		
369		74 5

*From November to March.*

London, 1808-9		42 6°
Penzance, 1808-9, Stirling, at 10, or		
about 1° above the mean		48 1

*From January to March.*

London, 1809	43 1° (Jan. 37 9°	
Glasgow, 1809, Stirl, at 10	40 3	33 1
Penzance, 1809, Stirl, at 10	48 5	46 7
		(Dec. 43 7°).

London, 1790-4, 8 or 7 and 2 41 6	29.1
Sidmouth, 1800, M. S. R. S.	
8 and 2	41.7 42 3)

*February and March.*

London, 1803, 7 and 2	41.5°
Clifton, 1803. 8 and 2. Carrick	42 5

*From October to December.*

London, 1811, mean of extremes in each month	47.0°
Sidmouth, 1811, Clarke	46 7

*From December to February.*

London	39.7°
Edinburgh	36 7
Paris	36 8

It appears from this comparison, that none of the situations here enumerated, North of Lisbon, except Penzance, has any material advantage over London in the mildness of its winter. The best parts of Devonshire seem to be about a degree and a half warmer; Torquay however may perhaps be a little milder than this; the account, which was kept at Ilfracombe, must have been taken from a thermometer in a confined or a sunny situation. But Penzance may be fairly considered as having a temperature  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  higher than London in the coldest months; nor is the journal here employed the only one, which allots such a superiority to the climate of this extremity of our island. It is remarkable, that the temperature of the three coldest months is the same at Paris as at Edinburgh, being, in both these cities, about three degrees lower than in London. There are probably particular spots on the coast of Hampshire or Sussex, which, from their sheltered situation, must be considerably less subject to the effect of the northern or eastern winds, than most other parts of the island; and Hastings, or its neighbourhood, may perhaps be reckoned among the most eligible of these; but the further we go up the channel, the more remote we become from the mild gales of the Atlantic, while the more prevalent south-westerly winds, in passing over a considerable part of the continent, must have lost much of their warmth. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that both Malta and Madeira present numerically, a mean temperature for the winter months, as favourable for an invalid as can possibly be desired.

Equability of temperature is a second quality, of no small importance, as tending to diminish the chance of incurring, or aggravating, pulmonary diseases, by repeatedly taking cold. When, indeed, the temperature is much below  $60^{\circ}$ , the most material changes are those which occur upon going from the house into open air; so that a cold climate becomes, in some degree, of necessity a changeable one also. The regularity of this change, and the power of avoiding its effects

by additional clothing, as well as of obviating them in some measure by exercise, contribute however to lessen its influence; and it does not therefore altogether supersede the effects of that changeableness, which consists in a great extent of the variation of the temperature of two successive days, or of different hours in the course of the same day. The simplest, and perhaps the best mode of appreciating the effect of the extent of such a variation, in deteriorating a climate, is to observe, for each month, the greatest variation, at the same hour, in any two successive days within its duration. The mean variation of successive days may also be computed, in order to assist in the comparison; and the mean diurnal range, or the space through which the surface of the mercury moves, in ascending and descending, throughout the day and night, will give a collateral estimate of a similar nature. The best practical mode of deducing this range from the observations is, to find separately the mean of the heights for the morning and afternoon, and to double their difference. Where none of these particulars can be obtained, the extreme variation of each month will afford a character not altogether unimportant.

*Mean of the greatest Variations of successive Days in each Month, for the Winter Months.*

London, 1790-4, 6 mo.	11.5°
— 1794 (greatest of all 13°)	10.7
Knightsbridge, Read, 1790-1 (greatest 23°)	16.3
Dawlish, 1794 (greatest 134°)	10.7
Lisbon, 1788 (greatest 11°)	8.7
Bermudas, 1790 (greatest 13°)	9.0
Montreal, 1778	4.0
Penzance, 1808-9. Nov. to March (gr. 10)	9.2
Sidmouth, 1800. Jan. to March. (gr. 16°)	10.9
Gravesend, 1787. Jan.	13.0
Ashover, Derbyshire, 1805. Jan.	13.5
Minehead, Atkins, 1782. Jan.	16.
Clifton, Feb. 1803, 9°, March, 13°, mean	11.

*Mean Variation of successive Days for the Winter Months.*

London, 1790-4, 6 mo.	3.62°
— 1794	3.51
Knightsbridge, 1790-1	5.45
Dawlish, 1794	3.68
Lisbon 1788	2.70
Bermudas, 1709, about	3.00
Montreal, 1778	13.2
Penzance, 1808-9 Nov. to March	2.80
Sidmouth, 1800. Jan. to March	3.32
Clifton, 1808. Feb. and March	3.55
Gravesend, 1787. Jan.	4.15
Ashover, 1805. Jan.	3.33
Minehead, 1782. Jan.	4.00

*Mean diurnal Range for the Winter Months.*

London, 1790-4, 6 mo.	13.0°
Sidmouth, 1800. Jan. to March	10.0
Clifton, 1808. Feb. and March (Lond. 16 2°)	11.4

*Mean monthly Variation for the Winter Months.*

London, 1793-6, 6 mo.	25.9°
Madeira, 1793-6, 6 mo.	12.6
Sidmouth, 1811. Jan. to March	34°
Clifton, 1803. Feb. and March (Lond. 36°)	31°

It does not appear that Devonshire possesses any decided advantages over London with respect to equability of climate, if we judge of the climate of London from the observations made at the apartments of the Royal Society only: but in so central a situation, the changes must be rendered much less sensible by the effect of the surrounding buildings; and they appear to be considerably greater at Gravesend, and greater still at Knightsbridge. In this respect, too, Penzance retains its superiority even over Devonshire. Lisbon seems to have a less variable temperature than any part of Great Britain; and in Madeira, to judge by the monthly variation only, the advantage in this respect appears to be still greater.

The greatest possible equability of temperature seems, however, to be obtained in a sea voyage to a warm climate, in which the variation seldom amounts to half as much as in the most favourable situation on shore, even on a small island; and in pulmonary cases, the motion of a ship would probably in general be rather beneficial than otherwise, while the fatigue of travelling in bad roads, and the danger of sleeping in damp beds, present an alternative by no means favourable to a journey by land.

The direction of the wind alone can seldom have any immediate effect on the salubrity of the climate, except by variously modifying its temperature, according to the seas or countries over which it blows. There is a method of computing the mean direction of the wind, which does not appear to have been hitherto adopted, but which affords a very simple and intelligible result, although somewhat laborious if extensively applied. It consists in finding the bearing and distance of a point, to which a light body would be carried by the wind in the course of the year, supposing the velocity to be constant, when its variations have not been ascertained by observation. It is obvious that the bearing of such a point will shew at once the mean direction of the prevalent winds: and its distance, compared with the effect of a constant wind for the same time, as a unit, will indicate the degree in which those winds have prevailed.

*Prevalence of Winds.*

London, 1790-4 W.	9° S.	234.
— 1794 W.	33° S.	188.
Dawlish, 1794 W.	6° S.	466.
Lisbon, 1788 N.	1° W.	315.

According to this comparison, it appears that the mean direction of the wind in Devonshire is somewhat more westerly than in London: and that the degree, in which such westerly winds predominate, is more than twice as great as in London: or, if we convert the measure into days, that the predominance amounted, in 1794, to 68 days for London, of a wind nearly W.S.W. and to 170 days for Dawlish, of a wind a little to the south of west.

The variations of the climate of the same place, with respect to mean temperature, are easily collected from the usual meteorological computations. Dr. Heberden has very successfully combated the common opinion, respecting the superior salubrity of cold winters; it appears, however, that the winter which he particularly observed was more variable, as well as colder, than usual. Mr. Kirwan has attempted to account for the greater frequency of colds, which he supposes to occur in spring and autumn, by the greater variability of the temperature at those seasons: but both the fact and the explanation are very questionable; for in reality the variations of temperature, if estimated by the total range of the thermometer within the 24 hours, are almost uniformly greatest in the hottest weather. In London, the greatest variations of successive days at the same hours in the morning, are greatest in winter; in the afternoon, in summer; and although the latter are a little greater in April than in some of the succeeding months, the difference is by no means considerable.

Of the empirical evidence, which may be collected, respecting the medical effects of different climates, the most authentic is perhaps that which is derived from well-regulated bills of mortality; since these documents ought to afford us a tolerable criterion of the general healthiness or unhealthiness of a place, from the proportion between the annual deaths and the population, and at the same time a pretty correct determination of the degrees in which different diseases are fatal. Thus, when we find that in Stockholm the annual deaths amount to 1-19th of the population, in London to 1-21st, in the *Pays de Vaud* to 1-45th, and in some villages in different parts of Great Britain to 1-60th only, we cannot hesitate to consider a residence in the country as generally more healthy than in a metropolis similar to either of those cities; although it cannot fairly be concluded that the healthiness is precisely in the proportion which might be inferred from this com-

parison, until we have considered how far the effect of emigration to a great town may influence the apparent mortality. After the age of eight or ten, the probable duration of life may be estimated with sufficient accuracy, as Demouire has very ingeniously shown, by assuming that, of a certain number of persons born together, one will die annually until the whole number is become extinct; and it is well known, that this number may in common cases be supposed to be 86; so that at any given age, for instance 36, we may find the probable duration of life by deducting it from 86, and halving the remainder, which will give us 25 for the estimate required; and if this law were universally true from the time of birth, it is easy to show that the mortality in a metropolis would always be increased by the accession of settlers; so that if, for example, the whole population were supplied by settlers at 20, and all children were sent to a neighbouring village to be educated, the mortality of the town, instead of 1-43d, would become 1: (43 — 10) = 1-33d, and that of the village would be 1: (86 — 10) = 1-76th; and that any partial changes of a similar nature would cause a smaller alteration of the apparent salubrity, in proportion to their extent. But the mortality during infancy is actually much greater than is assumed in the simple hypothesis of Demouire; and from this circumstance, as well as from the frequent return of aged persons into the country, Dr. Price has inferred that emigration in general has no tendency to increase the mortality of cities. In reality, the question depends altogether upon the mortality which may be supposed to take place in the first year, which is often estimated at one-third of the births; but nothing like this can well be expected to occur at any tolerably healthy place in the country; and on the whole it does not appear that Dr. Price's observations can by any means be admitted as conclusive. With respect to the evidence afforded by the prevalence of diseases, it has been observed by Dr. Gregory, that removing from a colder to a warmer climate may be beneficial, even in those diseases to which the inhabitants of the warmer climate are subject; but if they appeared to be equally or more subject to any disease than the inhabitants of the colder, there would surely be little encouragement for the change: for instance, in a person supposed to be liable to diseases of the liver, it would surely be injudicious to undertake a voyage to a hot climate, with a view of avoiding the chance of taking cold, since the well-known frequency of hepatitis, in such climates, would much more than counterbalance any prospect of advantage from the change.

The frequency of consumptions is decidedly greater in cold than in hot climates, but not

by any means in exact proportion to the depression of the mean temperature. The principal situations, that require to be compared with the metropolis, as a standard, are the south of England, the south of Europe, the islands of the Mediterranean, Madeira, and the West Indies.

There do not appear to be any precise accounts of the proportionate mortality from consumption at any place upon the southern coasts of this island, on a scale sufficiently extensive for the comparison; but there is abundant reason to think that such a report would be greatly in favour of the salubrity of these coasts; more so indeed than any conclusions, that we should be at all authorized to form, from such thermometrical observations as have hitherto been compared. A greater number of registers is still wanting to obtain sufficient evidence for the inquiry; and it would be desirable that some journal should be kept at one of the Scilly islands, as a situation fully exposed to the influence of the sea-air: for there can be little doubt that, for equability of temperature, a very small island must have great advantages above every other situation on shore. But in the present state of our knowledge on this subject, although we are fully justified in recommending a residence in Devonshire or Cornwall as advisable in a certain stage of consumption, it does not appear that any meteorological observations will authorize us to represent the advantages to be gained by such a residence, as by any means equivalent to those which may be found in remoter situations; nor that the empirical testimony, derived from accounts of the comparative prevalence of the disease, is at all so clear, or so firmly established, as to make up for the want of evidence of a great and decided superiority of the climate.

In the south of Europe, the situations which have been most frequented are Lisbon, or some other part of the peninsula, the neighbourhood of Montpellier, and different parts of Italy. In Spain, and probably in Portugal, consumption is said to be not common, but by no means wholly unknown; and whether from accident, or from causes which are likely to have a constant operation, the climate of Portugal has certainly failed, in a number of instances, of producing any material benefit, where there has been apparently a very fair chance for the patient's recovery. With respect to the south of France, it is perhaps sufficient to remark, that the general proportion of deaths, from consumption, at Marseilles, is fully as great, as the greatest which has been observed in London, where, according to Dr. Heberden's remark, its prevalence of late years has been so much increased. In Italy the disease appears to be decidedly less frequent; and there is no

reason to doubt but that, in the southern parts of that country, there may be situations approaching in their climates to those of the neighbouring islands.

It is, however, highly probable that some of these islands possess very considerable advantages over almost every part of the continents which surround them, at least as far as we can judge by their affording a climate of that description which seems to be the most desirable; for actual experience will not allow us to be too confident of obtaining success, even from a residence in these. Dr. Domeier informs us, in his very interesting account of the island of Malta, that the thermometer seldom varies here more than  $6^{\circ}$  in the 24 hours, or stands below  $51^{\circ}$ , even in the depth of winter; while in Lisbon he has seen ice, and both ice and snow in Naples; besides that, in these two cities, the difference between day and night often amounts to  $20^{\circ}$ . If an invalid leaves England in the middle of August, the voyage lasts about a month, and is often of itself highly beneficial, so that he arrives at Malta, in time to be fully prepared to be further benefited by the mild winter: it appears, however, from the more particular account which Dr. Domeier elsewhere gives of the temperature, that it continues throughout October rather higher than is altogether desirable, being seldom below  $70^{\circ}$  throughout that month; and in a country where there is scarcely any visible foliage, walls occupying universally the place of hedges, this cannot be a matter of perfect indifference.

In Madeira, though the thermometer attached to a building is seldom found below  $54^{\circ}$ , there are frequently cold winds, snow, or more commonly something intermediate between snow and hail, often falling on the mountains, at the height of 1000 feet above the sea, and at still greater elevations sometimes lying undissolved till July: and this imperfect kind of hail falls occasionally even on the low grounds. The island is probably a more agreeable residence than Malta: but it seems very doubtful whether it possesses any determinate advantage over it with respect to climate; and it is not impossible, that some other islands in its neighbourhood may afford a greater equability of temperature. We have, however, a more established experience of its beneficial effects in pulmonary diseases than of almost any other situation. Dr. Adams says that, "in cases of tubercular or scrofulous consumption, if the patient does not saunter away his time after you have advised him to leave England, we can with certainty promise a cure." (*Med. Phys. Journ.* Apr. 1800.) This true English consumption, he thinks, is not to be found in Madeira, while the catarrhal affection, which somewhat resembles it, though without purulent expectoration, is not uncommon, and may be fatal,

if neglected or improperly treated. Dr. Gourlay agrees with Dr. Adams, in his report of the general benefit derived from the climate of Madeira, by consumptive persons going to it from colder countries, to pass the winter in the island, and of the frequency of catarrhal affections among the inhabitants; but he strongly insists that genuine consumption is also very common and very fatal. There can, however, be little doubt, from the concurrent testimony of the majority of observers, that the climate of Madeira is extremely salubrious, and that consumptions, though they may sometimes occur, are comparatively rare.

In the West-Indies, it is agreed by all authors, that consumptive affections are almost unknown, and that scrofula in all its forms is uncommon; while the inhabitants of the West-Indies, coming into a colder climate, are peculiarly liable to the attacks of these diseases. Dr. Hunter, however, observes, that notwithstanding this exemption in favour of the natives of the West-Indies, a residence in this climate appeared to him to be of no manner of advantage to persons who were already affected by incipient consumptions when they arrived there. We cannot doubt the accuracy of this evidence, as far as regards the facts which came immediately under Dr. Hunter's observation; they principally related to the military, who perhaps laboured under some peculiar disadvantages: but other practitioners have given much more favourable reports of the events of cases in which they have made trial of the effect of a residence in this climate; and if we may be allowed to draw any inference from the qualities of a climate, as indicated either by the thermometer, or by its effects on the constitutions of the inhabitants, there can be little doubt that a residence in Bermudas, in a temperate and sheltered part of Jamaica, or in some other of the West-India islands, together with the equable qualities of the sea-air, to which the patient must be exposed during the voyage, must present every advantage, towards the recovery of a consumptive person, that climate alone can possibly bestow.

In other diseases, the effects of climate are perhaps less exclusively beneficial; although it appears that gouty persons often derive considerable benefit from a residence in the hottest countries, as in the East-Indies, or at Ceylon in particular. Dr. Gregory seems to be persuaded that life may be lengthened, and the inconveniences of old age retarded or mitigated, by repeated emigrations into warmer and warmer climates, after the age of 50 or 60, according to circumstances: and he thinks that even posterity may be benefited by an emigration of this kind.

In whatever situation the residence of an invalid may be fixed, it is of no small import-

ance that the aspect and exposure of the house, which he occupies, should be selected with a view to the qualities of climate which he is desirous of obtaining. We have an illustration of the truth of this remark, in an observation recorded by Dr. Carrick, respecting the influenza of 1803. "One of the most open and exposed of the buildings on Clifton hill is Richmond terrace, which forms three sides of a parallelogram, fronting respectively the east, south, and west; on the east side, not one family, and scarcely an individual, escaped the complaint; while on the south side, a great majority, both of persons and families, in all other respects similarly circumstanced, escaped it entirely." Such facts as these are among the few which afford solid grounds for medical reasoning; and they deserve the more attention, as they relate to circumstances of continual occurrence, and of perpetual influence on our health and comfort; and in proportion as both the medical and meteorological sciences become founded on a firmer basis, it cannot be doubted that their beneficial effects will be more and more experienced, as well in the preservation of health, as in the treatment and cure of diseases.

TABLE OF THE ANNUAL MORTALITY  
Of the different Counties of Great Britain,  
according to the Returns of 1811.

Middlesex ... ..	1 in 36
Kent ... ..	41
Warwick ... ..	42
Cambridge ... ..	44
Essex ... ..	44
Surry ... ..	45
York, E. R. ... ..	47
Huntingdon ... ..	48
Lancaster ... ..	48
Buckingham ... ..	49
Southampton ... ..	49
Mean of England ... ..	49
Chester ... ..	50
Durham ... ..	50
Norfolk ... ..	50
Lincoln ... ..	51
York, N. R. ... ..	51
York, W. R. ... ..	51
Denbigh ... ..	52
Nottingham ... ..	52
Northampton ... ..	53
Somerset ... ..	52
Stafford ... ..	52
Worcester ... ..	52
Berks ... ..	53
Flint ... ..	53
Glamorgan ... ..	53
Northumberland ... ..	53
Rutland ... ..	53
Suffolk ... ..	53
Brecon ... ..	54
Cumberland ... ..	54
Westmoreland ... ..	54

Wiltshire ... ..	54
Hertford ... ..	55
Oxford ... ..	55
Sussex ... ..	55
Bedford ... ..	56
Derby ... ..	56
Radnor ... ..	56
Dorset ... ..	57
Leicester ... ..	57
Salop ... ..	57
Devon ... ..	58
Hereford ... ..	58
Mean of Wales ... ..	60
Gloucester ... ..	61
Carmarthen ... ..	62
Cornwall ... ..	62
Merioneth ... ..	62
Montgomery ... ..	63
Monmouth ... ..	64
Pembroke ... ..	64
Carnarvon ... ..	67
Anglesey ... ..	72
Cardigan ... ..	73

It is obvious, that those counties which contain large manufacturing towns exhibit a mortality wholly independent of their climate, as is exemplified in the case of Warwickshire; while the natural salubrity of others, for instance, Cornwall, is probably rendered more conspicuous by their exemption from sedentary employments.

PARIS.—MODEL IN RELIEF MULTIPLIED  
BY CASTS.

The hint given in our last on the advantages of modelling *in relief*, whether the whole globe, or a country, or a smaller division of territory, has recently been put into execution, by a Captain Alleaume, at Paris. His plan includes that city, with its suburbs, and part of the country around it. It is on the scale of an inch to a hundred fathom. The whole is contained in a frame measuring four feet, by three feet and a half. It is placed on a pivot, so that it may be made to take any inclination, at pleasure; or may be hung up against a wall. The principal buildings are cast separately. Casts may be taken in card, or in any other mouldable matter. Those objects which are of least elevation are combined in the general mould, at discretion. The most distinguishable, as gardens, public walks, rows of trees, &c. are coloured. Such an accurate idea of the city, with all its parts, is conveyed by this *relief*, that scarcely can a person, who has considered it, fail of finding his way to any part of it: and strangers are pointed at once to whatever objects their curiosity or business may call them.

We make no remark on the advantage of such a work of which London might be the subject. The labour of modelling this immense metropolis is certainly much greater than that of modelling Paris.

## WAX FOR HERMETICALLY SEALING BOTTLES

The best composition to be employed in closing hermetically, such bottles and glasses, as contain fluids, which it is desirable should be prevented from evaporating, is said to be composed of the following ingredients.

Yellow wax..... 2 oz.

Colophony..... 4 oz.

Resinous pitch..... 4 oz.

First melt the wax, then add the resins, and when the whole is thoroughly melted and incorporated, dip the neck of the bottle into the mixture: turn the bottle round; then set it upright, turning it, also, in order that the layer of the composition may spread itself equally all over the mouth of it.

## PRESERVATIVE AGAINST INFECTION, IN ITS SIMPLEST FORM. PECULIARITIES OF CERTAIN MIASMATA.

It is well known that the vapours of oxygenated muriatic gas have been employed to correct the bad air of hospitals, and other infectious places:—but this remedy often acts prejudicially on patients who are suffering under catarrhal complaints: it irritates the membranes of the bronchiæ. A French apothecary has lately made known, what he thinks a mode of employing this acid superior to that generally practised.

His manner is, to prepare the oxygenated muriatic acid in a liquid state, by means already well known. A slight pressure is sufficient to enable water to charge itself with this gas as much as is convenient. To reduce this to practice, weaken the gas with a sufficient quantity of water; and sprinkle the room by means of a watering pot which gives out only a thin stream or drops, of the fluid. The warmth of the apartment speedily converts the sprinkled drops into vapour, which carries with it that portion of oxygenated muriatic acid which it holds in solution; and in this form its action is so mild, as to induce patients themselves to desire it. Certainly this mode of administration allows the free use of judgement as to the quantity and power proper to each and every part of the room: less in one place; more in another. It also offers an absolute command of the strength of the ingredients, according to the indications of time and place, of weather, diseases, &c.

This subject may at some future period prove to be of greater consequence than is now apparent. It is understood that the medical men charged with the duty of preserving as much as possible the health of the French soldiery employed in repairing the damages done by the British at Walcheren, placed jugs containing diluted oxygenated gas, within reach of the labourers in the marshes, &c. into which liquid the men were ordered

frequently to dip their fingers and hands or arms, in the day. The effect it is reported has been salutary; but whether completely preservative, we do not know.

The nature of the different gasses by which infection is supposed to be propagated, is connected by contrariety with that which is reported to be curative. Some years ago M. M. Thenard and Dupuytren in the course of their experiments mixed, by shaking together, distilled water with carbonated hydrogen gas, procured from mineral substances. The mixture left to settle in the open air, remained clear, and gradually parted with its hydrogen gas, without becoming corrupted.

The same experiment, made with carbonated hydrogen gas, procured from animal substances in a state of putrefaction, offered a very different result. The liquid became turbid, and gradually exhibited flakes of a matter truly animal, which after standing a while precipitated, and produced putrefaction throughout the liquid. From this we learn that although the gas appeared the same to the eye of the naturalist, yet that one of these portions of it contained miasmata which developed themselves and their powers in the production of the flakes of matter observed, and in the putrefaction of the water.

M. Moscati of Turin, having observed that the gathering of the rice when ripe, in the humid and marshy rice grounds of Tuscany, gave occasion to epidemic diseases, yearly, he endeavoured to obtain a better knowledge of the nature of those vapours which exhaled from grounds, so situated, and under such culture. He suspended at some small distance from the earth hollow spheres of glass filled with ice. The vapours settled in a condensed state on these chilling spheres, and assumed the form of hoar frost. He gathered this into phials, in which it dissolved, and presented the appearance of a clear liquid. But, after no long time, it became full of flakes: these being collected and analysed, offered all the characters of animal matter. The liquid after a while was found putrified.

M. Moscati, in order to establish the nature of this gas, still further by comparison, suspended several of these glass spheres, in the hospital, over the beds of several patients: they produced the same phenomena, and the same results.

These experiments are truly interesting. They are capable of being varied, multiplied, and compared in a great variety of manners. Whether it would be possible to correct the air of a rice ground, by the same means as correct the air of an hospital, is more than we can say. But it should seem as if the same preservatives as were found useful at Walcheren, might be useful in Tuscany also; and may even be found advantageous in the aguish counties of England.

COMPARISON OF THE AFFINITY OF THE  
WELSH LANGUAGE TO EASTERN LAN-  
GUAGES, THE SANSKRIT, &c.

From the result of whatever enquiries have been made on the subject, it should appear that there is every reason to believe that the original languages of mankind were but very few. Sir William Jones traced them up to three great stems, from the parent trunk. The inquiry is of some consequence, because it contributes to confirm the affinity of the human race. We believe that all mankind are the posterity of one original pair, and again, a second time, of one family and head. Could the contrary of either of these be demonstrated it would tend to unsettle our minds in more than that single proposition. But so it is, that the more closely we investigate the most ancient languages now existing, the greater cause we find for acknowledging a resemblance, if not a conformity in various integral parts of their system.

Among the most ancient languages known to us, we must undoubtedly reckon the Welsh; which has preserved itself as pure from intrusion as could possibly be expected, if not much more so. Only within these few years have opportunities been afforded of comparing it with other languages claiming to be primitive. For a slight sketch of this comparison we are indebted to the learned Mr. Barker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose researches on various occasions have been reported on in our pages. His remarks extend only to a few of the more obvious terms; but they may lead to a fuller and more satisfactory investigation. To find the antient Welsh allied to the most antient Sanscrit is a novelty reserved for our age and nation.

In the Welsh numerals we have *un, dau, tri, pedwar, pump, gwey, saith, wyth, naw, deg, ugain*, (or *ugaint*.) *cant, mil*, corresponding to the Latin numerals *una, duo, tres, quatuor, quinque* (in Gr. *πέντε* or *πέντες*; *sex, septem, octo, novem, decem, viginti, centum, and mille*. I may remark by the way that *murs* in Welsh signifies 10,000 like the Greek *μυρία*.

The ten first numerals are, in

Sanscrit,	Persian,	German,	Celtic,	Eng.
<i>Ec</i>	<i>yek</i>	<i>ein</i>	<i>unan, un</i>	<i>one</i>
<i>dwau</i>	<i>du</i>	<i>zwei</i>	<i>daou, deu</i>	<i>two</i>
<i>traya</i>	<i>seh</i>	<i>drei</i>	<i>tres</i>	<i>three</i>
<i>chatur</i>	<i>chehar</i>	<i>vier</i>		<i>four</i>
<i>pancha</i>	<i>penge</i>	<i>funf</i>	<i>pemp</i>	<i>five</i>
<i>shat</i>	<i>shesh</i>	<i>sechs</i>		<i>six</i>
<i>sapta</i>	<i>heft</i>	<i>sieben</i>		<i>seven</i>
<i>ashia</i>	<i>hesht</i>	<i>acht</i>		<i>eight</i>
<i>noza</i>	<i>nuh</i>	<i>neun</i>	<i>naou</i>	<i>nine</i>
<i>dasa</i>	<i>d-h</i>	<i>zehn</i>	<i>dec</i>	<i>ten</i>

The reader must bear in recollection what those ten numerals are in Greek: in Dr. Bu-

chanan's comparative Vocabulary of the Languages of the Birman Empire in the Asiatic Researches, the following numerals resemble these:

English,	Roaring,	Rosawn,	Banga,
Two	doo	doo	de
six	saw	tsa	tsa
seven	sat	sat	hat
eight	awto	asto	awt
nine	nonaw	no	no

This coincidence clearly proves either that the Sanscrit is the parent of these languages, or that they, as well as the Sanscrit, are all derived from one common source, which as Sir Wm. Jones says, perhaps no longer exists.

In p. 137, Owen says that *ungo, ungod, ung, unc*, signify *hard by*, which corresponds to the Greek *ἐγγύς*; in p. 140, that *mog*, signifies *soon*, which is undoubtedly the Latin *mox*; in p. 149, that *gwir* signifies *truly*, which is clearly the Latin *vero*; in p. 70, that *hen, and jeunc* signify *old, and young*, which are certainly the Latin *senex, and juvenis*; in p. 40 that *p'u, pluia* is *feather, feathers*, which is the same as the Latin *pluma*; in p. 89 and 87, that *aur, and mor* signify *gold, and sea*, which correspond to *aurum* and *mare*. Owen says in p. 136 that the No. 100,000 is, in ancient numeration, *caturva*, which may be identified with the Latin *caterua*; and, indeed, Isidorus 9. 3. (quoted in Gesner's Thesaurus) says, "*Pro-prie Macedonum phalanx, Gallorum caterua, nostra legio dicitur*." The possessive pronouns *my, mau, and tau*, in the Welsh, correspond to *meus* and *tuus* in the Latin, and the personal pronouns *mi, we, vi, we, us, ti, thou, thee* may be compared with the Latin *me, nos, and tu*. The Welsh *am, round, about, for, on account of*, is clearly the same as the Greek *ἀμφί*.

The following list of words common to the Latin and Welsh is taken from Sir R. C. Hoare's Translation of Giraldu Cambrensis.

Latin,	Greek,	Welsh,
<i>Frænum,</i>		<i>Ffrwyn,</i>
<i>Tripos</i>	[τρίπους]	<i>Tribedd.</i>
<i>Loricæ,</i>		<i>Llurig.</i>
<i>Unicus,</i>		<i>Unig.</i>
<i>Canis,</i>	[κύν]	<i>Cwn.</i>
<i>Bellua,</i>		<i>Beieu.</i>
<i>Unda,</i>	ὕδωρ,	<i>Dwr.</i>
<i>Sal,</i>	ἅλς,	<i>Halen.</i>
<i>Nomen</i>	ὄνομα,	<i>Eno.</i>

So far Mr. Barker: more may be also seen in his notes to his edition of *Cicero de Senectute*. Had the Hebrew been also called into the comparison numerous instances might have been adduced. The mode by which this language (or any other) has passed from its primitive state to its present, must always

be the subject of conjecture. Certainly, distance of place, new objects, interrupted intercourse, provincial pronunciation, or peculiar inflection of the organs of speech occasioned by difference of climate, &c. &c. must all be taken into consideration; so that in truth to find *any* resemblance to the primitive stock is much more surprising than our inability to trace a great number of words, or to fix their transition with certainty. All new objects, requiring new names tend to vary the original language; but old terms, such as the primary numerals, and some others, being of necessity in the original language, these require merely constant usage in order to preserve them.

It is likely that some native of the Principality will extend this enquiry further; for, we must be allowed to repeat it—to find traces of the Sanserit in the Welsh language, and in words of every day use, is equally wonderful and interesting.

#### ASPARAGUS EATEN WITH OIL INSTEAD OF BUTTER: CHANGE OF PROPERTIES.

The time for the introduction of asparagus on our tables having arrived; and therefore to such of our readers as indulge themselves in the enjoyment of that vegetable, we submit the following remarks, which have reached us from the Continent.

Nothing is more notorious than the sudden and never-omitted smell which manifests itself in the urine, after partaking of asparagus. It has long been an embarrassing question to medical men, by what this was occasioned, and also, its extreme rapidity. The first of these inquiries, it is said, has been put in a way for receiving an answer, by the omission of the *butter* usually eaten as sauce to this plant. Sauce of a different composition is recommended as lighter, and more wholesome in its nature; also, as never producing the smell complained of. Should this prove constant, it will become matter of serious inquiry by what principle butter has had such a property, when mixed with asparagus; and whether the property be in the butter itself, or in its companion?

The asparagus being sufficiently boiled in plain water, as usual, mingle oil, vinegar, salt, and pepper, according to the taste and palate of the partaker. If greater consistence be desired, add a proportion of yolk of egg:—in this case the mixture must not be placed on the fire, as the heat would harden the yolk. The vegetable eaten with this sauce is reported to be much lighter of digestion than with butter.

#### MANUFACTURES OF THE ASBESTOS-AMIANTHUS, OR INCOMBUSTIBLE WEB OF THE ANCIENTS, INTO CLOTH, AND PAPER: INCOMBUSTIBLE INK.

The incombustible web, or cloth of the ancients, which, being thrown into fire, was only cleansed thereby, not consumed, is a curious subject of Natural History. It was, no doubt, of very much greater importance among people who burned their dead, instead of burying them as we do. To gather up the remaining ashes of departed friends was an act of affectionate piety; and these, by means of an envelope of cloth made of amianthus, were kept unmingled, and apart from the ashes of whatever combustibles composed the funeral pyre.

Modern endeavours have been directed to the use of this mineral for the purpose of making an incombustible paper; to which, if an ink, also indelible by fire, were added, the most valuable information so inscribed, would be proof against the effects of those calamities which now, by consuming books and papers, often reduce the merchant, the lawyer, the student, &c. to the deepest distress.

As the raw material, subjected to the experiment, is found only in certain places, and those very few, it is evident that only such persons as reside in the neighbourhood of the mines, which yield it, can obtain an adequate supply, or have it in their power to make numerous or extensive experiments, on the subject.

Madame Perpent, of Como, in Italy, has lately directed her efforts to the manufacture of this article. She first separated the mineral into threads, as fine as she could accomplish; then beat it, and soaked it alternately in oil and water; at length, she succeeded in giving the thread a considerable degree of suppleness. The oil, however, relaxed the fibre too much; and she found that repeated soaking in water sufficiently answered the purpose. Still, the staple was short; and when carded, it was feeble and unequal; it was unsuitable to spinning or weaving; but by means of gum it was capable of being formed into paper. This amianthus was obtained from the Valteline.

In the course of her experiments, Madame P. remarked, that certain threads contained in the mass were much longer than the mass itself. By patience and address she continued to separate these without breaking them. She drew out threads of extreme thinness, and beauty, fit for the most delicate works: equal in fineness to silk; and several feet in length. They appeared to be agglomerated in a single mass, not unlike the web of the silk-worm, in the cocoon.

This particularity, will induce the naturalist to wish for further intelligence on the origin of this singular substance. What have these threads been, different from the mass in which they are imbedded? What were those operations of nature by which they have been involved and rolled together? Strange it is, that a substance, apparently a stone, should be susceptible of softness, suppleness, pliancy, of being drawn out and woven into cloth; or made into paper! Cloth equally fine and strong as the textures of linen or silk;—but proof against damage and destruction by fire.

Fire proof ink, for writing on paper made of amianthus, is obtained from a mixture of one third of sulphate of iron, with two-thirds of oxide of manganese; the whole finely powdered.

#### RESPLENDENCE OF THE EYES OF CATS, AND OTHER ANIMALS, IN OBSCURITY.

It is well known, that the eyes of a cat shine in obscurity. Cats, about our houses, so frequently present this appearance, that it is sufficient to mention it, to recall it to the reader's memory. It has, indeed, been thought peculiar to the race of cats; but the fact is otherwise, for several other animals exhibit the same property; and very probably a much greater number will be discovered when due attention shall be paid to the inquiry. At present it is known, that sometimes the eyes of the dog shine; also, those of the sheep, of the ox, of the horse, of the pole cat, of many kinds of serpents, and of some insects; among them those of the *sphinx*; vulgarly known under the title of the "*death's head moth*."

The greater part of naturalists agree with the current opinion, that the eyes of cats shine by means of a light *proper to them*, which becomes visible in obscurity; or with which they have been impregnated, or imbedded, as it were, during the day time, by exposure to the open day light, especially to the luminous rays of the sun. M. Prevost has communicated to M. Pictet, of Geneva, a number of remarks on this subject, from which the inferences appear to be,

1. That the splendour, or shine of the eyes of cats, and other animals, which offer the same phenomenon, is not the result of a phosphoric light; but simply of a reflected light: and therefore,

2. That it is not from the mere will of the animal, nor from the effect of certain passions by which the animal is agitated, that this effulgence emanates from the eyes.

3. That this shine does not act, or shew itself, in *absolute* darkness; nor yet in an obscurity that too nearly approaches darkness,

or does not furnish a certain quantity of rays of light.

4. Fourthly, that however a spectator may be sensible of this faculty in the eyes of a cat, yet, that it is no real assistance to the creature itself, in regard to ensuring its safety, or enabling it to walk about with greater certainty when surrounded by obscurity.

This subject is curious; and the more so, as it is, certainly, connected with something peculiar in the construction of the inner membrane of the eye, in such animals as possess this faculty. What distinction does it indicate? Do these animals feed in obscurity, naturally? Do they prefer to feed at such times? Is it a signal by which they respectively distinguish each other? a purpose, which the pale phosphoric light of the glow-worm, is understood to answer. In that case, it might be supposed that a considerable diversity of colours, or of resplendence, would obtain: will observation justify this idea; or does any notion, more applicable or better founded, suggest itself to any of our readers?

#### SLATE USED AS A GRADUATED THERMOMETER.

Mr. Hofman, Optician at Leipsic, has constructed thermometers, the scale of which is marked on slate; instead of being marked on glass, as usual. He finds them less affected by the extremes of the seasons: the colour of the material serves as a ground colour, of blackish blue, by which the glass is relieved, and the state of the mercury, with its variations, more accurately distinguished. The material has the advantage of being cheap and durable. Some of our readers may profit by the hint.

#### ADVANTAGES TAKEN OF WINTER FROSTS FOR PURPOSES OF EXCAVATION.

A suggestion has lately been made in France, to take advantage of the severities and frosts of winter in the construction of canals, and other works, in which great masses of earth are to be removed by labour. It is well known that earth in general, though weighty, is of loose texture: it is therefore proposed to prepare it artificially against the time when it shall be so hardened by frost as to be susceptible of being detached in blocks; the dimensions of which shall have been previously determined by lines, or artificial fissures. Even a sandy soil might, by such preparation, be rendered sufficiently compact, to obey the impulse and action of gunpowder.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THE PETITION OF PERSONS INTERESTED IN ESTATES IN THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT.

In our last volume, pages 227 and 439. we gave an account of the extraordinary and destructive eruption of the Soufriere Mountain in the Island of St. Vincent. That calamity fell very heavily on the island in general, and on several planters in particular, who saw themselves reduced in a moment from possessions and property to a state of penury.

It was natural that under such distressing circumstances they should cast their eyes homeward for assistance; this they have done by an address to the Prince Regent, and a petition to the Houses of Parliament stating the particulars of their truly distressing case. The Committee of the House of Commons to which their petition was referred have reported the truth of its allegations; and have annexed to their Report the authenticating documents.

From these we extract those passages which contain additional information; a part of these documents being the same as we have already inserted in our work. The whole forms one of those uncommon instances of the interposition of Providence, by means of natural causes, which occur but from age to age, and consequently are forgotten till the bursting forth of the calamity renews the scene of distress, with all its horrors.

To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,  
His Majesty's principal Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.

The MEMORIAL of the undersigned Merchants in London, on behalf of the Proprietors of Lands in the Charaib Country, in the Island of St. Vincent,

Humbly Sheweth,—That Your Lordship's Memorialists occupy certain Lands in that district of His Majesty's island and colony of St. Vincent, where the Charaibs formerly resided, and in the neighbourhood of the Soufriere Mountain; most of which, previous to the 1st May last, was in the highest state of cultivation;—namely,

Ten Sugar Estates, annually producing generally upwards of 3,000 hogheads of Sugar: 800 puncheons of Rum, and 1,200 puncheons of Molasses. 3 Coffee Settlements, producing 150,000 pounds of Coffee and 20,000 pounds of Cocoa. 7 Provision Pens,

hereon, and on the Sugar Estates, were raised provisions for the negroes, pasture for the cattle and other articles, creating a new property every year, amounting, at the most moderate computation, to the sum of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, calculated at the colonial prices in the island.\*

That on the night of Thursday, the 30th of April, and on the morning of Friday, the 1st of May, the Volcano of the Soufriere Mountain, which, for some days before, had exhibited symptoms indicating the approach of an eruption, burst with a degree of violence which no language can describe; the noise from the Mountain could only be compared to the discharge of ten thousand cannon, accompanied by repeated earthquakes, and the loudest peals of thunder ever experienced in tropical climates; accompanied by showers of hot burning stones, and scoria, and other volcanic substances.

This tremendous scene of horror continued from twelve at night until four o'clock in the morning, with the most vivid and incessant flashes of lightning; and had not a heavy rain providentially fallen on the preceding evening, which caused the first eruption of sand to adhere to the buildings and the canes, the greatest part of the island must have been laid waste by fire.

The result has been, that ten sugar estates, the finest in the island, three coffee and cocoa settlements, and seven provision pens, have been completely covered with stones, sand, and scoria, and other volcanic substances, ten inches deep, over a surface of more than 6,000 acres; the canes almost totally destroyed, so as to render it hopeless in most instances to expect any crop next year. The ground provision upon which the negro labourers were chiefly fed, also destroyed, without a blade of grass for the support of the horses, mules, and cattle. Two of the principal rivers of the island, by which mills, on several of the most valuable estates were worked, have been totally dried up. The negro habitations, and other more valuable buildings, either totally destroyed or greatly injured, while serious doubts are entertained whether vegetation can be restored, without a great expense, in formerly fine and fertile land in the Charaib country, in

* Sugar 3,000 hhd's at £20.....	£60,000
Rum, ..... 800 punchs .. 10.....	8,000
Molasses, 1,200 do ..... 5.....	6,000
Coffee, 150,000 lbs. at 7d.....	4,735
Cocoa, 20,000 do. .... 1s. ....	1,000
Other Articles .....	1,000
Negro Provisions for 2,500 Negroes, at £10 .....	25,000
Provender for Cattle .....	4,625
	£110,000

consequence of the immense quantities of vitrified sand, scoria, and other volcanic matter which covers the surface.

It is, however, the anxious desire of your Lordship's memorialists to make every effort to render this valuable property useful to themselves and the empire at large. To the Parent State it has hitherto produced considerable advantages; and the industry of your Lordship's Memorialists, now fatally checked, held out a fair prospect of these advantages increasing yearly; namely,

	per hhd.	produced
To the ship-owner, the freights which centered in Great Britain on 3,000 s. d. hogsheads, at .....	66 0	— £18,900
To the ship-master, primage, at .....	0 6	— 75
To the revenue officers and labourer .....	10 6	— 1,575
To the Dock Company, &c. 13 6	—	2,026
To the underwriter, .....	35 0	— 5,250
To the brokers, .....	4 8	— 700
To the consignees, .....	23 4	— 3,500
		<hr/> 32,025

And to the Revenue, 14 cwt. per hhd. at 27s. is £18 18s. per hhd. 56,700

Of which last sum, taking the average during the preceding 5 years, £25,000 a year fell upon the planters, exclusive of rum and other articles, which may be estimated at .....

10,000

and which also centered in the Parent State

Total.....£98,725

Hard and deplorable as has been the lot of your Lordship's distressed Memorialists, under this severe visitation of Divine Providence, the injury sustained is not confined to them alone. The Parent state shares the calamity, while the power and ability to render this valuable property again productive, rests alone with the Legislature of the United Kingdom, whose benevolence has never been appealed to in vain, under circumstances far less calamitous than the present, and where no ulterior advantages (as in the present case) could possibly result from the aids which have been repeatedly afforded, even to the neighbouring islands, in cases where the devastations of an invading army had occasioned loss to individuals.

Your Lordship's Memorialists would humbly represent, that the present case is not only novel in its nature, but unexampled in any of His Majesty's dominions for much more than a century. It is a calamity which no human exertion could avert. It is a contin-

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gency which could not have been contemplated when the chief part of the lands in question were purchased from the Crown, four years ago, at prices far exceeding any of the lands in His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies, and which must now be rendered useless and unproductive, unless the benevolence of the Legislature shall enable your Memorialists (now without credit and without any surplus funds, in consequence of the low price of sugars for the last six years) to encounter the difficulties which are opposed to the renovation of the soil, and the rebuilding the houses and erections which have been destroyed.

Your Lordship's Memorialists would further humbly represent, that although certain Commissioners appointed by the Legislative Body of the Colony of St. Vincent, on a cursory view of the injury sustained by your Lordship's Memorialists in their respective estates, have estimated the total amount at £79,045. 5s. sterling, yet these Commissioners candidly state that they have reason to believe that the eventful injury which must necessarily arise from this calamity will far exceed the amount of the present statement, and that the particulars of the same, when it can be hereafter ascertained, will be submitted to the consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Your Lordship's Memorialists are grieved to be obliged to state, that the injury they have sustained very far exceeds the Estimate above stated; and further, that they rest their hopes entirely on the benevolence of His Majesty's Government, and the Legislature of the Parent State, for the ability to resume their agricultural labour, so as to enable them to render their estates productive to the empire at large, and to enable them, by their future exertions and industry, to do justice to their creditors in Great Britain.

Your Lordship's Memorialists would therefore humbly pray, that their distressed case may be taken into consideration, and such relief granted as shall appear to be adequate to the sufferings to which this severe visitation of Providence has subjected them; and your Petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) SIMON FRASER, HUSTON and Co.  
BROOKE, STROTH and ROSE,  
JOHN ROBLEY and Co.,  
JOS. MARRYAT,  
D. H. and J. A. RUCKER and Co.  
RICH. THO. NEAVE,  
LANG, CHAUNCEY and LUCAS,  
GEORGE BLACKMAN.

A true Copy,  
Adam Gordon,  
Secretary of State's Office.

*Extract of Dispatch from Mr. President Paul, administering the Government of Saint Vincent, to the Earl of Liverpool, dated 16th May, 1812.*

"The noise was so great as to be heard so far to the north as the island of Antigua, a distance of five degrees; and in Barbadoes, directly to the east, and Trinidad to the south, the noise was so distinctly heard as to induce the commanders of forces to have the regulars and militia both under arms, conceiving it to be a naval engagement very near at hand.

"On Saturday and Sunday the 2d and 3d May, the negroes were so alarmed and terrified, that they all flocked to town for relief, and unfortunately at the time, there was not any dry provisions to be bought in the island.

"A vessel was immediately dispatched to Barbadoes, and returned in a few days with a temporary supply. His Excellency Sir George Beckwith was very active in giving his assistance, and the Legislature of Barbadoes most humanely voted a sum of two thousand pounds to be applied in the purchase of provisions to be sent down immediately.

The Charaibs settled at Morne Ronde [about sixty black Charaibs] were obliged to fly rapidly to save their lives. I believe they had it not in their power to take any of their effects of consequence with them: these, as well as the yellow Charaibs [about thirty-eight in number, including women and children] settled at Owais, have had their provision grounds totally destroyed.

*Extract of a Letter from William M'Kenzie, Esq. Proprietor of a Sugar Estate of the Souffrier Mountain.*

"The Charaib country has suffered in an extreme degree, the showers of volcanic water which fell upon it having covered the whole surface of the ground of every estate in that quarter about ten inches deep, and beat down the greatest part of the canes and negroes' provisions, with many of the negro houses; but most providentially, not many lives were lost.

"The Rebecca River, which turned the mills on my estate, with that of Messrs. Sutherland, Cumming, Cruikshanks, and Smith, is completely dried up in consequence of the lava, which has descended into the bed of the river."

*Extract from a Letter from Alexander Cruikshanks, Esq. Proprietor of a large Estate, whose Mills were turned by the Rebecca River.*

"St. Vincent, May 6th, 1812.

"The Rebecca river and the Walleboa have totally disappeared, not one drop of water being left in the channels of the Rebecca.

The lava is fifty to sixty feet, and in some, eighty feet above the bed of the river; and in some places on the other side of the island, the lava is about one hundred and thirty feet, covering completely a fall in the Walleboa river, which was seventy feet high, not only to the top, but fifty or sixty feet above the top of it, from which the water formerly fell. The grit, sand, and ashes, &c. has fallen on all the Charaib settlements to the depth of eight or nine inches, and in some places, ten inches, destroying every appearance of vegetation."

An estate, belonging to Mr. Thesiger, is entirely covered with the matter thrown out from the volcano; the sugar-works totally covered, and not discernible; all the mules, sheep, and horned cattle destroyed; nine negroes killed, the rest escaped over the mountains, and came to town very much cut and bruised. There was in the work a considerable quantity of sugar and rum.

An estate belonging to Messrs. Grants, very much injured. The large river Walleboa completely dried up, by which the water-mill and works are rendered useless for the present.

The river Rabacca in the Charaib country, entirely dried up: this river turned five water-mills on large sugar estates. In consequence of the want of water, the works are rendered useless, and very great loss sustained. The boiling-house on one of these estates, was thrown down by an earthquake.

The Manager's house on Grand Sable Estate, belonging to Colonel Brown, was thrown down by the weight of matter that fell upon it, consisting of stones and sand, by which accident a gentleman of the name of Phillips was killed.

## THE FINE ARTS.

The present season is distinguished by a recall, as it were, to life of the long deceased pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. President of the Royal Academy during his life, he is President still; and we place first the collection of his works now opened to the amateurs of art, as a display the most gratifying of its kind. It is difficult to say whether such a collection of the labours of any artist, except perhaps Rubens, could have been formed; and it is still more difficult to say, what would have been the feelings of the ancient artists whose names are transmitted to us, as of univalued skill, were they permitted to enter and survey the British Institution. Never was an instance in which posthumous fame was more fully put to the test: never were works called upon to speak for their author more powerfully than those in this assemblage. It may be, that

we are partial to our old acquaintance; and that what we have formerly admired, we again admire from prejudice and habit: but, on the other hand, it may be, that our feelings are more than justified by the merit, including also the *management*, of the late President.

Those artists to whom this exhibition does not furnish matter of reflection, and means of improvement, are either hopelessly indolent, or desperately affected. We trust to see it produce in succeeding years a most beneficial effect on our rising geniuses; partly from emulation, partly from instruction. They will see in this instance, what their object should be; and they will, if ingenious, take many a hint on the means of obtaining it.

Nevertheless, it is far from our intention to justify all the vagaries of Sir Joshua's pencil. In his search of variety he has not seldom stumbled on improprieties; in wishing to be powerful, he has often become particular. That such effects as he has represented *might* occur, cannot be denied; but that he always did right to choose them is doubtful. A lecture on the steps attained by this artist, would be most instructive. He attained to those steps by reaching at higher stations. He painted smaller pictures better, after having painted large whole lengths. He painted large whole lengths better, after having painted history pieces. — The necessity of executing these to a greater degree, *secundum artem*, enabled him to execute those, with superior facility, and to greater certainty.

We observe also, that not all the complaints made on the fugitive colours employed by this artist, are well founded. His chief parts, — in portraits, the heads, of course, are still sound; the colours are firm, and not greatly unlike what they were: but the back grounds and accessories, bear evident marks of his experiments; and at least half of those in this gallery, are cracked, or discoloured. Nor let any think, that in beholding these pictures they discover his whole process; for his custom was, to labour an object over and over again; and when he had brought it to his mind, he concealed by a few free strokes, the pains and *fat* it had cost him. In short, it may be said of him, that his whole life was a series of learning; every picture, that he took any pains with, was a new lesson. His failings are no less instructive than his successes. That artist only who possesses his merits without his failings will surpass him; but should such an artist arise, he will be the first to do justice to the memory of SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

The Directors have opened the Catalogue with a preface, containing remarks which

supersede the necessity of further observations from us. They observe that—

“ It is not for the purpose of opposing the merits of the dead to those of the living; nor even merely to do honour, to the memory of one, who has done so much honour, and conferred so much benefit on the country, that this public exhibition of the works of SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS has been undertaken. On the contrary, its chief object is to call attention generally to British, in preference to foreign art, and to oppose the genuine excellence of modern, to the counterfeited semblance of ancient productions, which too frequently usurp its place; and, under the authority of names deservedly venerable, absorb that wealth and patronage, which ought to foster and protect the British school.

“ Let the artist, while he contemplates the almost absolute perfection in the management of the tool and employment of the material, which distinguishes the best of these pictures seriously reflect that such perfection was the result of long and continued exertion, never discouraged by failure, relaxed by success, nor diverted by those allurements of society, to which highly polished manners and great intellectual endowments necessarily expose their possessor, in a nation so polished and intelligent as this. Let the lover and patron of art, and the collector of pictures, also reflect that it is employment only, which can produce such exertion; and that, if the artist who attained such excellence had not been supported in his progress to it, by being adequately paid for works of very inferior merit, he never could have reached it. We say *adequately* paid; for he was not one of those aspiring geniuses—those self-selected favourites of nature, who imagine that professional eminence is a spontaneous gift of heaven, or an indefeasible inheritance of right; and will not therefore degrade the native dignity of their talents, by undertaking any but important subjects, upon a large scale, and at a high price. On the contrary, he toiled patiently for many years through all the initiatory drudgery of the art, gained practice by undertaking whatever was offered, at the lowest price by which he could subsist; and by the *gradual* and spontaneous impression made by his *gradual* progress to excellence, not by any premature pretensions to a capacity for it, *gradually* raised himself in public estimation, and obtained a rank in society, which no artist, except Raphael, Rubens, and Vandyke, had ever held. In raising himself, too, he raised both the art and its professors; and gave them a more elevated station, than they had ever before obtained in this country; and which, it is, gratifying to observe, that they are now likely to maintain and extend.

"The finer pictures may teach the collector what to value, and the artist what to follow, in the only branches of the art in which examples can instruct; since accurate drawing, or the knowledge of it; that is, the power of representing with fidelity and facility the variations of muscular bodies in action, or of judging of such accuracy when produced, can only be acquired by the study of nature, and is therefore rarely possessed by any but skillful physiologists, who seldom bear the observations of mere judges of painting without a smile."

"The inferior pictures, also, may be of service, by teaching the young practitioner, who compares them with the best, not to despair; and the young or old collector to value the name by the work, and not the work by the name; since many of the genuine and authentic productions of the greatest artists of Italy and Flanders are as unworthy of the reputation, which they acquired by other works, as the worst of these are of the reputation due to the best."

"Even the very few faded pictures may be of some use, in teaching the artist what to avoid, and the collector what to distrust. These are not the only productions of the kind, composed of materials incapable of resisting the influence of time, and the vicissitudes of climate. The dingy tint which debases so many of the highly-priced works of the old Italian painters is not imputable to any other cause, though so often transcribed by the magic of their names, into harmonious warmth and mellow richness."

"His experiments, though made with judgment, skill, and perseverance, failed in some instances of success through want of sufficient regularity and attention in observing and recording the results; so that he might repeat with accuracy and certainty, that which had procured the effect desired. This he often regretted; but nevertheless, even in his failures, there may always be traced a just intention, and true conception of what the art should aim at; and a comparison of the state in which he found it, with that in which he left it, is alone sufficient to entitle him to the respect and gratitude of its lovers and practitioners."

"The difficulty of obtaining pictures, most of which may be said to be fixed and fitted into their places, must strike every reflective mind. It is wonderful indeed that so many, and from such different quarters have been obtained; though we miss a great number that would have much augmented our pleasure. The liberality of those individuals who have sent pictures intitles them to honourable mention. They are principally,

The Prince Regent, the Duke of York;

Archbishop of Canterbury; the Dukes of Bedford, Devonshire, Dorset, Marlborough, and Rutland; the Marquesses Abercorn and Camden; the Marchioness of Thomond; ladies Lucas and Waldegrave; Mrs. Piozzi and Mrs. Price; the Earls of Aylesford, Carlisle, Carnarvon, Carysfort, Cowper, Egremont, Harcourt, Lonsdale, and Upper Ossory; Lords Amherst, Boringdon, Crew, R. Cavendish, Falmouth, W. Gordon, Harewood, Melbourne, Palmerston, and C. Spencer; Sirs G. Beaumont, T. Bernard, T. Baring, H. Englefield, and A. Hume; Messrs. Whitbread, Angerstein, Bucknall, Bowles, Cholmondeley, Colborne, Edridge, Harman, Hughes, Knight, C. Long, W. Long, Rogers, Smith, Steers, Tomkins, and Westall.

Among the subjects exhibited we find, the Ugolino—the Dido—the Cupid and Psyche—the infant Jupiter—the Cardinal Virtues, (from which the window at New College, Oxford, is in part painted.)—three of Fortune-tellers—the young Bacchus—the Puck—the portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse—Robinet—the Sleeping girl—the late Lord Abercorn, (one of his early works,)—Tomkins, the writing-master, (his last portrait,)—the late Lord Camden—a group of the first Marquis of Lansdowne, Colonel Barré, and the first Lord Ashburton—Lawrence Sterne—Mr. Windham—Dr. Johnson—Admirals Keppel, Boscawen, and Rodney—the late Mr. Whitbread, also the present when a child—the late Mrs. Sheridan—the Prince of Wales—the Duke of York—the Earl of Moira—Count de la Lippe—the late Lord Dunmore—Mr. Baretti—Sir G. and Lady Beaumont—Lord and Lady G. Cavendish—Dr. Burney—Mrs. Baldwin, the Greek lady—Bishop Newton—the Duke of Orleans, (one of his best whole-lengths from Carlton-house)—the late Marchioness of Tavistock—the present Lord Crew, when a boy, as a young Henry VIII.—the late Lady Boringdon—Oliver Goldsmith—and the celebrated picture of Garrick between the Tragic and Comic Muses.

Not the least instructive articles are the repetitions of the same picture with variations. It is well known that Titian went so far as eight repetition pictures of the same subject and composition; but with slight differences. Of these (a Venus, &c.) Sir Joshua obtained three. This conduct he has imitated. This gallery contains three fortune-tellers, the same composition—two of Mrs. Hartley and child;—two also of a Venus, of which we have seen two others; so that the artist must have repeated this picture four times, at least, for neither of these is (we believe) the original.

•• The gallery will continue open seven-

ral weeks,—a real school to the artist, and to the public.

The anecdotes belonging to some or most of these pictures, were they collected, would be found very amusing.

#### EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

##### THE FORTY-FIFTH.

*"Cetera, neque temporum sunt, neque ætatum omnium, neque locorum: hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perferunt ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris."*

CIC. PRO. ARCH. POETA.

In the portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, those who sat for them may see what they once were; their sons may contemplate their fathers, and of some the grand-sons may recollect the features of those whom they formerly beheld with reverence, and from whom they experienced affection. Such is the effect of Time on decaying generations, and such the moralizing train of thought inspired by the re-creation of performances inspected fifty years ago! But in directing our steps to the present display of art at Somerset House, we quit the pensive to behold the gay: the forms of youth and beauty meet our eye, and the present state of art, taste, fashion, and manners living as they rise, command and occupy our attention.—

But this is not without its exceptions: for by a novelty introduced in the Catalogue, the works of the artists, which are preserved in the Council Room, with the dates of their presentations, are numbered and noticed for the benefit of the present visitors to this Temple of Taste; to whom the masters whose works they behold are unknown. From the nature of this room, they cannot all possess those lights which are most favourable to them; and this is the only remark we shall make on these presentations.

This Exhibition opens with a large picture by Mr. Dawe, the subject of which is novel and striking. An eagle had borne away a child to the topmost crag of a cliff, so steep and terrific, that the oldest and hardiest bird-eaters in the country pronounced it inaccessible: yet, prompted by affection, the mother ascended this crag, and brought off her infant. The extreme danger and height, implied in the story, are not too impressively described by Mr. D. In fact, it is not possible, where the figures occupy more space in the picture than the rocks do:—the incident would furnish an extremely interesting accessory to a large landscape of mountain scenery, which description of subject is usually barren

of applicable incidents, as mountains themselves are of productive powers and fertility.

Mr. Northcote has treated us with a Lion Hunting;—also with a history piece, representing Joseph lowered into the pit, by his brethren. Unluckily we have seen these heads before, on Scottish subjects from Mr. N.'s pencil; and deceived by nationality of feature, we mistook Joseph's brethren for a company of Scotchmen; and "his coat of divers colours," for a carpet:—could Scotland by possibility have been the scene of a lion hunt, we should also have mistaken the men for Scotch men, the horse for a Scotch horse, and the lion for a Scotch lion. Mr. N. did not study the action of the royal beast from nature; nor his expression: a Hottentot might have directed his imagination and pencil to advantage.

Mr. West has given us a picture of Moses and Aaron casting down their rods before Pharaoh and his conjurers,—who do not look like *very wise men*. By referring in the catalogue to a wrong passage of scripture, the president has suggested an idea that we should be happy to see realized from the pencil of Mr. Turner; the gradual coming on of the darkness in Egypt, the approach of clouds befitting the light, &c. would afford an effect on a large scale, equal to any thing in Rembrandt, and without any force on the composition.

Mr. Turner's "Deluge" is a picture of merit; but having always contemplated the extinction of the last family, as the most expressive point of this subject, we are not prepared to think highly of a numerous assemblage of figures, which however varied be their attitudes, are all engaged in the same action; that of endeavouring to escape. Mr. T. rather excites our curiosity to know what his figures are doing, and how they do it, than rouses our sympathy or interest for their fate. He has inserted the ruins of a timber building: has he well considered his authority for this? No plants or species of trees mark the country: yet only *twenty-two cubits* depth of water could not overwhelm all these.

Mr. Turner has a picture on which we are much more competent to judge: "A Frosty Morning," the sun breaking out, and dissolving the *time*. It has much nature and strongly displays the hand of a master.

A large picture of "Mary anointing the feet of Jesus," by Hilton, displays a facility of pencil for which we have heretofore commended its author. The composition is not, however, so well thought, as it might be; and we should incline to throw away a little advice on this artist, but he has disarmed our criticism, by the excellent portrait

he has produced of his *principal figure*—Judas Iscariot. He has happily selected his model from some old clothes man of Rosemary Lane, whose countenance displayed in lineaments too powerful to be mistaken, the Jew, the smuggler, the miser, the thief, and the suicide.

A poetical thought by Smirke, which he calls "*Infancy*" consists of a pleasing group of children dancing and sporting, while Time plays his liveliest notes on a flute; and Hope lies on the ground beside him. We think this last particular objectionable. The quiet attitude of Hope, seems contradictory to this most actively hopeful of all ages. Unhappily this goddess is doomed by poets and painters to lug about with her a heavy anchor; with this unwieldy symbol how shall she fly aloft, or bestir herself sportively, and diffuse her cheering vivacity over these lively youngsters?—Now, this may suggest the necessity of devising some other emblem, for marking Hope combined with expectation. In the present case, the symbol does not apply: the anchor is the hope of a ship, and of shipmen; but, all the boys in the piece are not intended for the sea-service; and surely, not the girls. This picture makes a pleasing ornament to an apartment; and would justify the skill of an Engraver. A little more plumpness, the effect of plenty and pudding, would not have hurt the dancers.

Mr. Stothard began "*his Characters from Shakespeare*" with great spirit, i. e. the comic characters; but he grew tired when he came to treat the tragic characters; and while those are touched with spirit, these are his common place. If this picture be one of a series, the whole will be very entertaining.

Mr. Wilkie's "*Blind man's buff*," is thought with spirit, and contains an amusing variety of incidents. All the figures, however, are not well drawn: in some of the principals the deficiency is obvious. This picture has less of the *black* about it, than former productions of the artist. We congratulate him on this improvement.

Mr. Bird's "*History of the Poacher*" in five pictures, is a pleasing proof of talent exerted. That these pictures are not perfect, must be owned; but considering the few years this artist has been known in the exhibition room, his performances are very creditable to his ingenuity and industry.

Mr. Lane's "*Eutychus restored to life by St. Paul*"—with some small variations would make an excellent "*Ananias struck dead by St. Peter*." The scenery, the actions of the Apostles, of the spectators, &c. &c. are quite as proper to that history, as to what the artist has attempted to represent.

Of the *Portraits* we cannot speak particularly. There are some, which we think the best of their authors: there are others not better than ordinary. We have so often repeated the same names, that we now shall refrain from distinguishing any. Yet it deserves to be recorded that there are four or five portraits of the late Mr. Perceval; beside a bust of him, by Nollekens.

The *Landscapes* are of various degrees of merit: not better on the average, than we have seen before.

The *Designs in Architecture* are very numerous. This branch of art certainly flourishes, by means of the quantity of employment given to its professors. It presents quite as much variety as usual; and on the whole seems to preserve an honourable station.

The *Sculptures* are interesting; partly as monuments recording the virtues of the dead: more especially perhaps as a remarkable assemblage of busts, displaying the features of the living. Supposing the busts of late years to be preserved with decent care, our children will behold the likenesses of our distinguished men, in much greater abundance, and of much superior execution than we behold the illustrious of former ages. May this advantage excite them to a noble emulation! and thus may the Arts prove the means of promoting the welfare of that community by which they have been honoured, rewarded, and patronized.

We should be glad to commend the larger (figure) performances in Sculpture, but they do not appear to us equal to the smaller. Mr. Garrard as a sculptor of animals, distinguishes himself by a boldness and spirit, worthy of great reputation. We do not approve an *ancient sacrifice* as the ornament of a modern building: and we do approve the "*Progress of Navigation*," in the contemplation of the nautilus, the observation of the stars, the application of the magnet, and the preparation of British thunders. This subject is intended for the gunwale of the ship in the monument of Lord Collingwood. It would form an excellent chimney-piece for an ennobled admiral.

The *Painters in Water Colours*, exhibit this year at Spring Gardens only; where they have admitted some pictures in oil. We understand that this has produced a division. Mr. Heaphy exhibits a collection of his own works, *solus*. This society has formerly afforded us the highest gratification. Pity that its strength should be reduced; notwithstanding which, it presents some exquisite performances, though not in numbers equal to what we have witnessed in former exhibitions.

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AMERICA, UNITED STATES.

*American Notions of Honour.*—A General Order having been issued by the Americans, stating that several officers of the army and militia of the United States made prisoners at Detroit, Queen's town, and elsewhere, had been *duly exchanged* for the officers, non-commanding officers and privates taken on his Britannic Majesty's transport, Samuel and Jane, on the 11th of July, 1812; Sir George Prevost, in General Orders, protests against the release of such officers from their parole of honour, and declares that he still considers them as prisoners of war on their parole, concluding by stating, that he cannot admit the right assumed by the American Government, in the Order referred to, to arrange and class the exchange of prisoners of war in such a manner as may best suit their convenience or advantage, as all exchanges of prisoners of war must be ratified by both parties before the release of them becomes valid.

*American Notions of Veracity.*—Mr. Timothy Pickering, of America, has addressed a series of Letters to his fellow citizens against the continuance of the war: in one of which he offers to prove, that while Jefferson and Madison were making the most amicable public professions towards Great Britain, they repeatedly declared in private, that they wished for a war with this country on any terms.

*Loan, failure of.*—Boston, March 13. The subscription books of the new loan of 16,000,000 dollars were opened yesterday at various Banks in this town. We understand that the whole amount obtained was 31,000 dollars, of which 26,000 were subscribed by two individuals. The offers of the Government for this accommodation are liberal; 6 per cent. permanent interest, and an annuity of 1 per cent for 13 years.

We hear from New York, that a similar spirit of oppugnance to the war exists in that State.

The New York Bank subscribed..... 600,000  
At the Manhattan Bank..... 350,000  
At the Merchants' Bank..... 33,000  
At the Union Bank..... 600,000  
At the Mechanics' Bank..... 200,000  
At the American Bank..... 3,000  
At the City Bank..... 22,000  
At the Manufacturing Bank..... 600,000  
Subscriptions of Manhattan Bank..... 400,000

Grand Total... 1,008,000

"So much for the 16 millions in the two wealthiest States in the Union!"

## DENMARK.

*Import of Cotton, Rice, &c.: Prohibition removed.*—An order of the Danish Government, dated the 5th April, removes the prohibition to import cotton, rice, rum, and dye woods, into the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein; and permits the import of these articles, subject to the duties imposed by the tariffs of the 20th of October, 1810, and the 28th of May, 1811.

*Proposed Terms of Peace with Britain.*—

1. That all her Territories (Norway of course included) should be guaranteed to Denmark.—2. All her islands should be restored to her.—3. Her fleet; and a large indemnity for its capture by us—besides a large sum for what the Danes had suffered during our occupation of Zealand.—4. The making over the Hanne Towns to her.—5. The granting of a subsidy to her to pay the troops necessary to enable her to take possession of those towns!—And upon our acceding to these moderate terms, Denmark would make peace with us, and join the common cause.

*Parricide punished.*—Christiana Jænsdatter of Holkerup, in Zealand, was lately convicted, before the Danish Supreme Court of Justice, of having poisoned her father: her sentence was, that she should be conveyed from her father's residence to the place of execution, and during the procession tortured five times with red hot pincers; then to have both her hands struck off, and afterwards to be beheaded. Elert Hansen, convicted of being accessory to the atrocious deed, was, at the same time, sentenced to lose his head.

## FRANCE.

*Execution of Insurgents.*—A Paris paper of March 20 contains the following article:—"In Genoa, on the 19th of March, fifteen persons, accused of originating or participating in a conspiracy to excite an insurrection at Genoa, to produce a change of Government, were brought before a Special Commission. Five of them, viz. Pietro Viala, Domenico Mussardo, Alberto Soumariva, Bartolomeo Mazzolini, and Giovanni Battista Bottino, were condemned to death; the others were acquitted. The sentence was carried into execution at half-past eight in the morning of the 13th, in the Piazza Della Cava."

## GERMANY.

*Military Commission.*—Bremen, April 5, yesterday a Special Military Commission assembled here, condemned to death Hermann Fricke, aged 26; Repke Baschen, 29; Hermann Henri Neuhaus, 21, all dwelling at Blexen, in the arrondissement of Oldenburg; and Gerd Arms, aged 46, living at Tetters, near Blexen, who were convicted of having borne arms against France, and taken in the flagrant crime, at the battery of Blexen. This judgement was carried into execution this

morning, near this town. The property of the condemned was confiscated.

*Murder of Germans.*—The inhuman murder of the four German Patriots mentioned above, has excited the strongest indignation in London. A gentleman belonging to the Committee for assisting the German Patriots having read the account of it to the Committee, the following resolution was immediately passed:—

“That the Foreign Secretary to the Committee be requested to write, in order to ascertain the state of the families of the unfortunate sufferers, viz. *Hirrmann Friese, Röpke Bochen, Hirrmann Henri Neuhaus, and Gird Harms*; and that immediate and liberal relief be afforded them.”

*Proclamation for Retaliation.*—Leipsick, April 18. The following Proclamation, issued by the Imperial General Baron Von Winzingerode, has appeared here:—

“It is a usual measure with the enemies of all Justice, to treat with the greatest severity, all places and persons which, on the approach of the Allied Army, by word or deed express the sentiments with which all true Germans are inspired, whenever a change in the position of the troops brings them again into such neighbourhood. This induces me, once for all, to make the express declaration, that I shall put in force the right of retaliation in its greatest latitude, for all such violences, which have been committed in the absence of the troops under my command, not only on the dishonourable German mercenaries that are in my power, but will likewise, for such purpose, seize the next Civil Magistrate that shall render himself suspected of disaffection. Every punishment by death, will unavoidably and instantly be followed on my side, by a similar proceeding; and by such means every country will receive some compensation for its loss of worthies, by the diminution of those, who for a base gain betray the sacred cause of their native country to foreigners, and as servants of tyranny become instruments of oppression to their brethren. We, who follow the will of Providence in the plain road of justice, may hope in God, that very shortly no such enemy will farther dare to oppose warriors, in whom the power of their native country is made known, and who are only aflamed to revenge, for dishonoured humanity, by the sight of such mercenary hordes.

“His Imperial Russian Majesty’s Lieutenant-General, &c.

[Signed] VON WINZINGERODE.”

*Volunteers of Bremen and Werden.*—The following are the conditions under which the Volunteers of the Legion of the Duke-doms of Bremen and Werden are enlisted:—

1. The Volunteers are enrolled as long as the war lasts.—2. They are to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain and

Electors of Brunswick Lüneburg.—3. They are to be under English discipline, and to be judged by English military laws.—4. The corps are to receive a liberal pay, with meat, bread and the necessary arms and clothing.—5. Those who are particularly good marksmen will be employed as riflemen.—6. The cavalry must mount themselves.—7. His Britannic Majesty and Elector of Brunswick Lüneburg will be requested to provide for the volunteers after the war.

Stade, March 23, 1813.

(Signed) VON DER DECKEN.

*Gen. Dornberg’s Address to the French Generals.*—Boitzenburg, April 6: the following Address has appeared here:—

To the French Generals.

“By the correspondence of Generals Morand and St. Cyr, I perceive that the most severe measures are intended to be used against the inhabitants of the Hanoverian dominions, who, having been liberated by the victorious arms of the Emperor of Russia, received, in his name orders to consider themselves as the subjects of their lawful Sovereign, and who, by the express orders of the commander of the Russian troops, were obliged to take up arms to defend themselves and their dwelling places.

“It was not in their power to refuse compliance with these orders. A punishment equally just as severe, would have been the unavoidable consequence of their base desertion of their duty towards their Sovereign; and it would undoubtedly be contrary to the Laws of Nations, adopted by all civilized people, should a single Hanoverian subject be considered as a rebel, and treated as such. I will not allow myself to suppose that you, Gentlemen, will permit such an atrocious measure to take place; but I declare to you, that in all cases I am determined to use reprisals, and that all prisoners, without exception, which are now, or hereafter may be, in my power, shall be treated with the same severity as you may shew towards the inhabitants of Hanover, and that they shall be answerable, with their lives, for the lives of the latter, who, in taking up arms at the express command of the General of the Russian troops, only fulfilled their duty to their King and country.”

(Signed) “Baron Von DORNBERG,

“Major General in the service of Great-Britain, and Commander of a Russian and Prussian Corps.” Boitzenburg, April 5.

*Literature honoured.*—The Russian Emperor has appointed M. Kotzebue a Privy Counsellor.

Kotzebue is engaged in publishing a Newspaper at Berlin, under the patronage and authority of Count Wittgenstein. It is supposed that the greatly admired Proclamations of this General are the production of this celebrated writer.

## INDIES, EAST.

## Immolations on the Funeral Pile in May and June, 1812: in Bengal.

Places.	Females' name.	Age.	Children left.	Husbands' cast.
Kalooka-poor,	Hira,	18	1	Brahm.
Ditto,	Radhia,	42	2	Oilman.
Ditto,	Sokhor,	53	0	Blacksmith.
Ditto,	Sarater,	25	2	Brahman.
Ditto,	Koonaree,	40	4	Carpenter.
Bisochura,	Kamnee,	54	3	Brahman.
Barnniya,	Rajee,	23	3	Kaishia.
Ditto,	Rooper,	23	2	Brahman.
Shree-nugara,	Bimbi,	31	3	Carpenter.
Jaya-para,	Kooshtiva,	45	5	Gardener.
Ditto,	Five women,	—	4	Mischant.
Kashim-bazar,	Soodatce,	35	3	Goldsmith.
Ditto,	Dasee,	54	3	Brasier.
Calcutta,	Shyamce,	32	4	Brahman.
Ditto,	Tarce,	19	1	Goldsmith.
Ditto,	Soo dacee,	31	3	Blacksmith.
Ditto,	Jeera,	95	3	Kivartta.
Biliya,	Rammance,	27	2	Brahman.
Kanma-poor,	Katuna,	16	0	Hasbandman.
Ditto,	Mance,	33	3	Oilman.
Ditto,	Dasee,	45	2	Goldsmith.
Ditto,	Bhagavate,	58	4	Rajpote.
Ditto,	Lakshmee,	20	3	Washerman.
Ditto,	Shyamce,	30	5	Gardener.
Ditto,	Nater,	36	4	Oilman.
Mana-singha-poor,	Daminee,	40	5	Kaishia.
Ditto,	Padma,	35	2	Ditto.
Ditto,	Loleia,	45	2	Ditto.
Ditto,	Somee,	50	3	Carpenter.
Ditto,	Koomaree,	28	3	Rajpote.
Bardhaman,	Droopadee,	51	3	Carpenter.
Ditto,	Tripora,	58	4	Blacksmith.
Ditto,	Doya,	55	4	Ditto.
Kochu-nugara,	Nayance,	91	3	Weaver.
Brahman-poor,	Sidhee,	95	3	Potter.
Naya-serai,	Ramnee,	19	1	Brahman.
Ditto,	Sakhee,	52	2	Ditto.
Ditto,	Shomoe,	50	3	Barber.
Shree-nugara,	Vimda,	51	3	Carpenter.
Ram-poor,	Shvamce,	38	3	Brahman.
Anar-poor,	Kince,	16	1	Bagdee.
Gopal-nugara,	Sona,	29	5	Kivartta.
Manik-poor,	Bhawance,	29	3	Ditto.
Ditto,	Bashance,	32	2	Gardener.
Ditto,	Sarusvatee,	19	1	Oilman.
Ditto,	Viakoo,	40	4	Weaver.
Tareashwara,	Shvamce,	37	4	Brahman.
Ichhanagary,	Priva,	17	1	Ditto.
Ditto,	Chitra,	52	4	Ditto.
Ditto,	Kahndee,	25	2	Oilman.
Katuya,	Mohnee,	25	4	Barber.
Teghriya,	Soodoree,	38	3	Kivartta.
Ditto,	Shoshie,	23	3	Barber.
Ditto,	Nayance,	25	5	Brahman. [man.
Chanakali,	12 women,	—	30	Koolena. [brah-

This last mentioned Brahman had married twenty-five women, thirteen of whom died during his life time; the remaining twelve perished with him on the funeral pile, leaving thirty children to deplore the fatal effects of this horrid system.

Some years ago, a Koolena brahman, of considerable property, died at Sookachura, three miles east of Serampore. He had married more than forty women, all of whom died before him excepting eighteen; on this occasion a fire extending ten or twelve yards in length was prepared, into which the remaining eighteen threw themselves, leaving more than forty children, many of whom are still living.

## RUSSIA.

French Corpses burnt. — St. Petersburg, March 27. Two hundred and fifty-three

thousand dead bodies of the enemy have already been burnt in the Governments of Moscow, Wittepsk, and Mohilow; and fifty-three thousand in the town of Wilna, and the territory adjoining. — Making together three hundred and six thousand dead, burnt; besides those buried by the French in their advance, and in their retreat, while it was possible: to which add the following:—

Deaths of French Prisoners in Russia. — Berlin, April 17. Baron Desgenettes, Physician-General to the late Grand Army, arrived here a few days ago from Wilna, last from Königsberg. He was left behind with the sick in the retreat. He is in possession of official returns, for the service of the French Government, of the number of deaths among the French prisoners in Russia. The total is 22,000 men. This mortality will not appear surprising, when the state in which the unfortunate men were found is taken into consideration. The greater part were in a state of starvation, their limbs frozen, and destitute of clothing for the season and climate. Baron Desgenettes has left our capital for Paris. He received every attention during his stay.

\* This corrects an error in page 373, in which the number supposed to be dead is estimated at 100,000, or half of those taken.

[The bodies of the Russian soldiers, which were known by the crosses hanging at their necks, according to the custom of the Greek Church, have all been buried.]

## TURKEY.

Unfortunate accident: Shipwreck. — Letters from Constantinople, dated in February, mention the following: — Mr. Levy, an English Gentleman, well known and highly esteemed in Russia, was lately drowned in the Black Sea, together with Count Fogessiera, a Piedmontese Nobleman, two orderly dragoons of the 20th regiment, and a servant, on their route to join Sir Robert Wilson, with the rest of the crew of the vessel, one Greek only excepted. Mr. Levy was on his return from Constantinople, whither he had been dispatched by Sir Robert Wilson, at the critical period of the retreat of the French from Moscow. The Count had also been the bearer of dispatches to the same quarter. In their anxiety to rejoin Sir Robert Wilson, they could not be induced to postpone their passage till the weather moderated, and met their fate near Varna, after being many days at sea. Besides his friends, dragoons, and servant, Sir Robert Wilson must have lost much valuable and curious property on this melancholy occasion.

The Ravage of the Plague had been dreadful: 250,000 are computed to have perished by this scourge in Constantinople: at the date of these advices it had ceased.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

**Public Debt.**—An Account of the Annual Charge of the Public Debt created in the under-mentioned Years, and the Produce of the several Duties granted for defraying the same, in the year ended 5th January, 1813.

	CHARGE.			PRODUCE.			SURPLUS.			DEFICIENCY.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1803 .....	680,933	15	6	550,965	7	5	.....	.....	.....	129,968	8	1
1804 .....	843,784	6	0	960,346	13	11	116,562	12	11	—	—	—
1805 .....	1,439,764	7	10½	1,458,418	6	0½	18,663	18	2	—	—	—
1806 .....	1,906,359	4	0	972,360	7	10	.....	.....	.....	232,998	16	2
1807 .....	1,212,574	8	2	1,215,515	17	10	2,941	9	8	—	—	—
1808 .....	729,301	18	3½	720,627	10	6	.....	.....	.....	8,704	7	9½
1809 .....	1,143,506	14	9½	1,145,000	0	0	1,433	5	2½	—	—	—
1810 .....	970,824	4	6½	935,590	0	4	.....	.....	.....	35,212	4	2½
1811 .....	1,495,062	11	2	932,101	0	0	.....	.....	.....	562,961	11	3
1812 .....	1,905,924	15	4	646,409	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1,259,515	13	10
	11,627,094	5	8	9,637,334	10	4½	132,601	5	11½	2,229,361	1	2½
										139,601	5	11½

Deficiency on the whole of the Duties ending 5th Jan. 1813 ..... 2,069,759 15 3½

The national expenditure in the year 1812 amounted to £113,300,529 19s. 9d.

**Funded Debt.**—Total amount of the capital of the Funded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1, 1813:—

Great Britain ..... £812,013,135 8 11½  
Ireland ..... 94,926,454 7 8½

Total ... £906,939,589 16 8½

**Unfunded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, to Jan. 5, 1813:—**

Great Britain ..... £54,055,632 17 11  
Ireland ..... 2,342,215 18 11

Total ... £56,397,848 16 10

**Money raised in the year ended Jan. 5, 1813:—**

Total, Great Britain and Ireland.

Raised by Taxes. £. s. d.

Paid into the Exchequer, on account of every branch of public Revenue or Income, —(except Lotteries, and the Interest, &c. of the Irish Debt) 63,570,217 6 1½

Also on account of Lotteries 942,537 17 8

Payments in anticipation of Exchequer Receipts:

Drawbacks, Discounts, Charges of Management, &c. paid out of Gross Revenue ... 7,831,849 10 9

Payments of Net Produce, applicable to National objects 1,249,811 17 3½

£72,794,416 11 9½

Raised by Loans.

By Increase of National Debt }  
By Loan ..... } 30,665,202 4 4

Retained by the Bank for receiving Loans and Lotteries 19,031 14 0

By Exchequer Bills, funded.. 5,431,700 0 3

By Increase of Exchequer Bills outstanding ..... 4,393,179 9 8

£40,509,113 8 0

Grand Total ... £113,300,529 19 9½

**King's Health.**—The following bulletin was exhibited at St. James's Palace:—

“ Windsor Castle, May 1.

“ His Majesty has been in a tranquil and very comfortable state throughout the last month.”

**Attack on the Queen.**—On Sunday morning, May 2, about five o'clock, her Majesty was awoken by a violent noise at her bed-room door, accompanied by a female voice calling loudly for the Queen of England to redress her wrongs, with the most distressing shrieks and screams imaginable. The Queen's bed-room has two doors: the female used such violence as to break open the outer door, but found herself unable to break the inner one. Mrs. Beckendorf, the Queen's dresser, sleeps in the room with her Majesty. They were both extremely alarmed, particularly at first. Mrs. B. at length ventured to open the inner door and go out. She there found Miss Davenport, with only her body linen on. She was extremely violent with Mrs. B., insisting upon forcing her way to the Queen;

and on delivering a letter to her, Mrs. B. was in a most perilous situation for about half an hour, being subject to her violence, and endeavouring to prevent her from forcing her way; during this time the Queen heard all that was passing, and was in great agitation. Mrs. B., in the mean time, kept ringing the bell in the passage, which at last awoke Mr. Grobecker, the Queen's page, and two footmen, who came to Mrs. B.'s assistance. All these persons could not manage Miss D. till Mr. Meyer, the porter, came, who, being a very powerful man, carried her by force up to her bed-room. Dr. Willis was sent for, who ordered her a strait waistcoat; and she was sent to a house for the reception of insane persons. Miss Davenport held the situation of Assistant Mistress of the wardrobe to Miss Rice. Her mother has been employed a number of years in the Royal Family; she was originally engaged as Rocker to the Princesses. She was afterwards appointed Necessary woman.

She has filled several stations very respectably, till she has attained the high office of being housekeeper at the Lower Lodge, Windsor. Her daughter, the subject of this article, was born in the Queen's Palace: she is now upwards of 30 years of age, and has lived constantly with her mother under the royal protection. When she was a girl she was attacked with a fit of insanity, but was considered perfectly cured; however, she has frequently been attacked with melancholy, crying, and being very desponding, without any known cause. Her mind has been more affected since the death of Princess Amelia, especially at the delivery of the funeral sermon which was preached at Windsor on that melancholy occasion. She slept in the Tower over the Queen's bed-room.

*Court of Chancery.*—Wednesday, May 5, being the first day of Term, the Vice-Chancellor made his first formal public appearance in the Court, accompanied by the Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls. The novelty had attracted a great crowd, and the pressure in the Court was excessive; but the Vice-chancellor merely took his seat for a few minutes on the right hand of the Chancellor, on the side of Court next the Bench-door; the Master of the Rolls being on the inner-side of the Court, on the left of the Chancellor. He entered the Hall immediately after the Master of the Rolls, next after whom the Act gives him precedence.

*Friday, May 7.*—Several motions were heard and disposed of by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor: and in some of them the causes themselves were decided, where the merits were fully heard, in this incidental manner; and it appeared to the Court, that

the interests of all the parties would obviously be consulted by an immediate decision. None of them were of any peculiar public interest.

*Monday, May 10.*—The Vice-Chancellor sat in the Court of Chancery. There were eight causes set down in the list, but neither Counsellor nor Solicitor attended in any of them. They were, of course, all struck out, and the Court rose.

*Court Mourning.*—The death of the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who was killed in the battle of Lutzen, May 2d will cause a renewal of the Court mourning. His Serene Highness was the nephew of her Majesty.

*Debentures.*—When the period allowed for subscribing to the Three Millions proposed to be raised upon Debentures terminated, it was found that of the sum required not more than £250,000 had been subscribed.

*Amount of the British Naval Force.*—At sea, 98 ships of the line, 12 from 50 to 44 guns, 146 frigates, 91 sloops and yachts, 7 bombs and fire-ships, 187 brigs, 34 cutters, 52 schooners, gun vessels, luggers, &c. The total 627.—In port and fitting, 24 of the line, 9 from 50 to 44 guns, 24 frigates, 21 sloops, &c. 25 brigs, 9 cutters, 9 schooners, &c. Total 198.—Guard ships, 5 of the line, 1 of 50 guns, 4 frigates, 3 sloops, &c. Total 15.—Hospital ships, prison ships, &c. 32 of the line, 1 of 50 guns, 3 frigates, 2 sloops. Total 38.—Ordinary, and repairing for service, 72 of the line, 11 from 50 to 44 guns, 80 frigates, 137 sloops, &c. 4 bombs, &c. 14 brigs, 1 cutter, 3 schooners. Total 220.—Building, 21 of the line, 4 of 44 guns, 15 frigates, 9 sloops, 7 brigs. Total 72.—Grand Total 1,094.

*The Pitt Club: Benevolence.*—A general meeting was held April 29th, at the London Tavern, of the members of this Club, which may fairly be considered as the most respectable establishment of the kind in the whole civilized world. A considerable number of the members were present. Charles Grant, jun. Esq. M. P. Edmund K. Lucon, Esq. M. P. Captain Robert Preston, and above thirty other gentlemen, were elected members, and several others proposed for election at the next general meeting of the club, May the 17th. The following resolution was then passed unanimously:—

“That the sum of five hundred pounds, part of the general fund of this club, be presented to the University of Cambridge, in aid of the fund for the annual maintenance of ‘the Pitt University Scholarship’ recently founded in that University; and that the Honorable Secretary be requested to communicate this resolution to the Vice-Chancellor, and to express the high gratification it affords

the members of 'The Pitt Club,' to observe the increasing attachment and veneration of the University of Cambridge for the memory and principles of Mr. Pitt."

**Mr. Pitt's Birth-day.**—The anniversary of Mr. Pitt's Birth-day, this year, will be commemorated at Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, and the Potteries, Stockport, Macclesfield, Doncaster, Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North and South Shields, Canterbury, Carnarvon, Winchester, Wolverhampton, Whitehaven, and most of the other principal towns in the United Kingdom.

**The Duke of Cumberland's Sale.**—This Sale was attended by at least 300 persons, including an immense concourse of the nobility; the quality of the wines had excited some doubt, as it was supposed the Duke would not be inclined to part with very choice wines; this had certainly very considerable influence on the biddings; but, in fact, the stay of his Royal Highness on the Continent being in all probability several years, the whole was submitted without restriction: the following were about the average prices:—

Champaign.....	11 to 12 guineas per dozen.
Hock .....	11 guineas per dozen.
Hermitage.....	£14. per dozen.
Madeira.....	7 guineas per dozen.
Claret .....	7 guineas per dozen.
Port Wine.....	5 guineas ditto.
Constantia, in pint bottles, £5. 10s. per doz.	

**Westminster Address.**—To her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

We, the inhabitant householders of the city and liberties of Westminster, legally assembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with an affectionate address.

We participate with our fellow-subjects (the citizens of London) in sentiments of undiminished esteem for your Royal Highness, and of just indignation at the foul conspiracy, which, it is now apparent, has been long carrying on against your Royal Highness's honour and life. We admire the patience, forbearance, and resignation with which your Royal Highness has submitted, for so long a time, to neglect and reproach as humiliating as undeserved, even to the very verge of acquiescence in calumnies the most foul, scandalous, and false. Your Royal Highness was compelled, at length, to vindicate your own honour, involving that of your royal daughter, our future Sovereign. And we congratulate your Royal Highness on the magnanimity and wisdom which prompted you to demand, in the face of the nation, from the two Houses of Parliament, that justice to which the most humble is entitled, "either to be proved guilty or treated as innocent." We are fer-

vently of opinion, that those who advised the separation of a beloved and affectionate daughter from such a mother, had any thing in view, rather than the good of the illustrious object of your Royal Highness's warmest and best affections, or of the country over which she is destined to rule. But we are unable to express our grief and astonishment, at the cruelty, injustice, and insolence, with which your Royal Highness's appeal was withheld from the House of Lords; or at the cold and reluctant reception it met with from a corrupt majority of the House of Commons; and we assure your Royal Highness, that upon this, as upon most other occasions, the sentiments of that corrupt majority are no ways in conformity with those of the people; and we flatter ourselves, your Royal Highness, will not, from so inadequate a criterion, estimate the feelings of a loyal and generous nation. We ardently hope the treatment your Royal Highness has received, will deeply impress, on the mind of every thinking man, this great, this indisputable truth—that, without an honest House of Commons, justice can no more be insured to the highest than to the lowest individual in the land.

(Signed) ARTHUR MORRIS, High Bailiff.

**Her Royal Highness's Answer.**—I return you my sincere thanks for the regard towards me so kindly expressed in the Address. Upon this, as on other important occasions, the sentiments of Westminster are in unison with those of the whole country.

Permit me to add, that there can be no doubt, that the refusal of Parliament to entertain the question only originated in a conviction that my innocence stood above all suspicion, and in apprehension that Parliamentary interference might delay the restoration to my daughter's society, so universally desired.

**General Inclosure Bill.**—The bill now before Parliament, for facilitating the inclosure of waste lands, provides, that proprietors of Common, Commonable and undivided grounds and waste lands, who wish to inclose, may, by presenting a petition to the Justices at the Quarter Sessions (after complying with certain regulations), receive authority from such Justices to proceed to inclosing, provided the owners of such waste grounds, and three-fifths in value of the proprietors of the lands, &c. within the district proposed to be inclosed, have given their consent thereto. The consent of the Justices being obtained, the business of the inclosure is to be managed by a Commissioner or Commissioners named in the petition; and any one who is dissatisfied with their determination on any point, has an appeal to a court of law. The lords or owners of the soil are to have a compensation in lieu of tithes. The Commissioners' accounts of receipts and dis-

bursements are to be annually laid before the Justices of the Peace for their inspection.

*Modern Romans! inveterate Gambling.*—In Dartmoor prison there are about 600 prisoners, who call themselves *Romans*. They are almost naked, having gambled away all their provisions and cloaths. Finding nothing would reclaim them, the superintendent, Captain Colgrove, has appointed a certain number of trusty French prisoners to see every day that they are mustered in separate parties, and eat their allowance, to prevent starvation.

*Confession of Ann Moore.*—The Committee who have conducted the investigation of the case of Ann Moore, after an unremitting and assiduous course of examination, have discovered the imposture which she has so long practised on the public, and think it their duty to publish this her own declaration and confession thereof:—

“I, Ann Moore, of Tutbury, humbly asking pardon of all persons whom I have attempted to deceive and impose upon, and above all, with the most unfeigned sorrow and contrition, imploring the divine mercy and forgiveness of that God whom I have so greatly offended, do most solemnly declare, that I have occasionally taken sustenance for the last six years.”

Witness my hand, this fourth day of May, 1813. ANN MOORE, her X mark.

The above declaration of Ann Moore was made before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Stafford.

THOMAS LISTER.

Witness to the above declaration and signature of my mother, Ann Moore,

MARY MOORE.

Signed by order, and in the name of the Committee.

Jos. B. H. BENNET, Secretary.  
Tutbury, May 4, 1813.

The public are much indebted to the gentlemen who instituted, and have with so much vigilance and impartiality conducted, the watch of Ann Moore, of Tutbury. They have detected an imposture, which has, with extraordinary art and success, been carried on for some years, and which during that period has obtained, in regard to the supposed validity of the woman's assertions upon the article of abstinence from food, the sanction of a large number of medical, philosophical, and other visitors of every description, from all parts of the kingdom. To effect this a committee was appointed, and three gentlemen (Sir Oswald Mosley, Dr. Garlike, and Rev. Leigh Richmond) undertook the first watch. A new bedstead was provided, a new bed filled in their presence, and every article of the bedding searched with the utmost minuteness. A barrier was placed across the room, within which the watchers alone occupied their sta-

tion, and prevented all access to the woman. Her bedstead was placed upon a Merlin's weighing machine, constructed with peculiar accuracy, in order to ascertain the variations of weight during the period of the watch, which uninterruptedly continued. It began on Wednesday, April 21, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and continued until the morning of Friday, the 30th, when it was broken up at her own request. Her average loss of weight was sixteen ounces every twelve hours. Mr. Wright, a surgeon, of Derby, sat with her eight hours preceding the time when the business closed; and she must have sunk from inanition, had he not supplied her with vinegar and water to the extent of six or eight ounces, which she sucked from a moistened handkerchief. Such was her state when the watch left her, that the pulse was entirely gone at one wrist, and at the other was like a fine thread, intermittent, and 160 in a minute. It was thought she could not survive; but in the course of Friday and Saturday, she took some tea, and a considerable quantity of milk, and she is now fast recovering.

*Mackerel: price of when newly arrived.*—Mackerel, in the early part of the season, fetched, at Brighton, 138s. were afterwards sold for 30s. per hundred, at which price a cargo taken by one fisherman, consisting of 4,400, was sold.

*Prostitutes.*—A society has been formed, under the patronage of the Duke of Kent, for the adoption of measures to remove the numerous prostitutes who infest the streets of London. At a meeting lately held at Batson's Coffee-house, it was determined to divide the metropolis into districts; to provide asylums in each, where labour suited to the abilities of the individuals, and all the means of moral instruction, are to be afforded to these miserable creatures.

*Thunder Storm.*—Thursday night, May 6, during a dreadful thunder storm, part of the steeple of Greenwich Church was blown down. The weathercock, with a large stone attached to it, perforated the earth several feet. The awful tempest was felt in London in a peculiar manner. At eleven o'clock the vivid flashes of lightning produced considerable alarm; and in various parts the roaring of thunder was heard, not unlike the explosion of a mine. The reports were followed by a deluge of rain, which, in a short time, inundated the kitchens and cellars; the Strand, and many streets in the neighbourhood, were impassable until the rain had subsided. Considerable damage was experienced in various parts of the country.

SCOTLAND.

*Aerial Excursion.*—Late, a Mr. Cameron ascended from Glasgow in a balloon, which, happily, went up in a fine style,

took a south-easterly direction, and descended at Falmash, in the county of Roxburgh, ten miles west of Hawick, having travelled seventy-four miles in one hour and twenty minutes.

*Edinburgh, April 19.*—A few days ago, on the farm of Torry, near Ellon, in a field over which the plough has gone for many years, perhaps for centuries, a slab stone was discovered by the spade, when turning up the ground, striking on it:—it seemed of considerable size, and when raised, discovered an angular winding cavity of about four feet wide, and nearly the same or greater in height; the sides and top regularly built of slab stones. The length is not yet known, but from what we have heard, there can be no doubt that it is one of those subterraneous dwellings of remote antiquity, once common among the barbarous nations of Europe, and from time to time discovered in Scotland and Ireland, as well as on the Continent. These houses are noticed by Tacitus, in his Tract "De Moribus Germanorum."—In this, as in all other receptacles of the same kind, remains of the bones of animals are discovered; and charcoal is frequently found of different kinds of wood.

*Public Building heated by Steam.*—The plan for heating the West Church of Aberdeen by steam, formed by Mr. Robertson Buchanan, civil engineer, has been executed, and gives perfect satisfaction. The fire is put under the boiler on Saturday evening, and continues until the congregation meet at the afternoon sermon. The steam-heat keeps the church from 46 to 48 Falm, and the presence of the congregation raises it to 50 or 55. The printing-office of the Glasgow Chronicle, and some other workshops and manufactories in that neighbourhood, have been heated in the same manner.

*Produce of Potatoes increased.*—If the following statement be correct, it is important, and at the present season of the year may prove useful.—Last year a piece of garden ground, forty-feet square, was measured out and planted with potatoes, at a foot distance. This piece of ground was left with a level surface. A piece of the same size adjoining, then a level, was elevated to a hill by digging, which gave a surface of fifty feet on a base of forty. This was set with potatoes at the same distance as the other, and required fifty seeds on the elevated line, whereas forty only were required on the level. The vegetation was equally good on the elevated line, as it was on the level one. The same quality of seed was used, but no manure to either piece of land, and the land was of the same quality. The quantity of seed used was about three-fourths of a bushel.—The seed-potatoes was of an early kidney kind. The time of sowing, near five weeks after

Midsummer; unforeseen accidents having prevented earlier attention to the garden. The produce from the forty-feet level was six bushels; and the produce from the fifty-feet elevation was eleven bushels;—the quality and size of the potatoes on the elevation proved much the best.

\*. \* Compare pp. 255 and 634.

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

### CHAP. IV.—Peace—New Finance—National Debt Bill—Committee of Supply.

Thursday, April 1.

Lord A. Hamilton moved for a copy of part of the evidence given before the Weymouth Committee, intending to accuse the Duke of Cumberland, as a Peer of the realm, of interfering in an election of Member of Parliament. After a long discussion it appeared that the Duke acted as Representative (Executive) of a commoner.

The House divided:—For the motion 57, against it 105.

### Peace.

House of Lords.—Friday, April 2.

Lord Holland, in presenting a Petition for Peace, took occasion to say, among other things, "if indeed he could believe that Ministers entertained such mad and extravagant notions as that of completely crushing the GREAT PRINCE at the head of the French Government, if he could believe that they had in any degree sanctioned a certain paper and proclamation, (probably, Proclamation of Louis XVIII.) if he could believe that they were resolved to make no peace, except on the ground of wresting from the French the fruits of twenty years' exertion,—then, indeed, he should say, that it was time to bring the subject forward in Parliament. Not having, however, any particular reason to believe that the Ministers did insist upon any such extravagant pretensions, he did not think it proper to carry the matter farther at present. *There was no Frenchman but what ought to shed the last drop of his blood rather than accede to any such pretensions; and there was no Englishman that ought to shed any blood in supporting them.*"

### House of Commons.

Lord Leveson Gower presented a Petition for Peace from the Staffordshire Potteries.—Mr. Whitbread presented another to the same effect from Leeds.—He thought it right to leave the executive government to the choice of time and means; but he should be glad that the Noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh) would give a more distinct answer respecting the concurrence of Ministers to that Proclamation of Louis XVIIIth; for although he had said that Ministers knew nothing of it, yet he was informed that those under whom he had afforded those facilities which Govern-

ment could do; to get it into circulation on the Continent.

Lord Castlereagh did not think it would become the English Nation to fetter the French Princes in any action they thought for their own interest; it was enough that neither he (Lord C.) nor the British Government were in any degree parties to it.

Mr. Stephen said, the Proclamation of the rightful Sovereign of France had his most cordial approbation.

#### *New Finance.*

Mr. Tierney made several objections to the new Finance Plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, he said, was calculated to do great public mischief, without producing any adequate advantage. The only advantage would be, an exemption from taxes for four years, and the proposed payment of the National Debt within forty-five years; while the evil would be, the taking away seven millions from the Sinking Fund, and the doing away the effect of compound interest. He therefore moved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire how far the proposed plan would be an infringement on former Acts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began by contending, that there were various precedents which went to sanction the measure before the House. By the Act of 1792, it was certainly provided, that the National Debt should be redeemed by the combined operation of the Sinking Fund in 45 years, unless, indeed, some other provisions were rendered necessary in consequence of unexpected and extraordinary occurrences. He begged leave to remind the Right Hon. Gentleman, that Mr. Pitt founded his grand measure of finance upon probability and upon practice, not upon the rigid construction of the words of the Acts. As to the limitation of paying off the debt in 45 years, if he could satisfy the House that the last plan would accomplish that object in a shorter period of time, he certainly had a right to expect, upon the very principle of contracted duration, that the measure he had the honour of proposing would give more satisfaction to the House, and confer more benefits on the country. The Right Hon. Gent. supposed, the plan would place the public creditor in a worse situation than that in which he stood by the Act of 1802. What was the real state, of their comparative merits? By the Act of 1802, the principal advantage to the public creditor was to arise in the year 1825, but that advantage was more than counterbalanced by the operation of the 900,000*l.*, which, according to his plan, was to be converted to an active purpose. He also felt himself supported by authorities of the highest kind:—by the opinion and practice of Mr. Pitt, the illustrious author of the Sinking Fund,—by the authority of Lord Grenville, and Lord H.

Petty. He should not sit down without congratulating the House, that according to the certain operation of the plan, provision was before them, without any additional burthen for four years of war.

Mr. Tierney replied, and the House divided—In favour of the original motion, 59; against it, 52—Majority 93.

Monday, April 5.

The House, in a Committee on the East India Company's affairs, examined Colonel Sir John Malcolm: he had been in the military service of the Company since 1783; had many opportunities of observing the manners and habits of the natives of India, and conceived that an unrestricted intercourse would be mischievous and ruinous. He did not think that, by throwing open the trade to India, the use of British manufactures would be much increased.

Tuesday, April 6.

A petition was presented from Nottingham in favour of peace. The petition was ordered to be read;—when it appeared to be printed. The Speaker observed, that it was contrary to the rules of the House to receive a printed petition.—Rejected.

Wednesday, April 7.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as a great difference of opinion prevailed among commercial men as to the effect of the proposed duty on cotton, he should withdraw that measure till after the holidays, that he might have an opportunity of further advice on this matter.

The House, in a Committee on the East India affairs, examined Sir John Malcolm. He did not think that the Persians had any invincible prejudices against the introduction of European articles; they had been very solicitous to procure cannon and fire-arms. Brandy and wine were forbidden by the Mahomedan religion; he had never heard of their importation into Persia, and had reason to believe that their admission would be objected to. Woollens had been introduced pretty generally into Persia. Some manufactures in India had been brought to very great perfection; for instance, tanning of leather: they had made leather gaiters, very good and neat, for the soldiers, artillery harness, gloves, and other articles. He had also seen many articles in brass brought to great perfection. As to woollen goods, they had no wool among them, and therefore could never rival us in that branch of trade. He thought any very great increase of Europeans in India would tend to lessen the respect which the natives at present entertained of the British character and government, and would, to a certain degree, be an evil.

Thursday, April 8.

The House, in the East India Committee, examined General Kyd. He had been forty-

one years in the service of the Company, and believed that the unrestrained commerce of Europeans would be ruinous to the empire. Severe mischief had sometimes arisen from the ignorance of new governors. He recollected a melancholy instance of the consequences of shocking the natives' prejudices. Two young cavalry officers had pelted some monkeys, which the natives held sacred: they were pursued and driven into the Ganges, where they were drowned. He did not think it probable that there could be a much larger consumption of European articles: the consumption had increased considerably within the last thirty years, but that was owing to the increased European population.

Friday, April 9.

Mr. Bruce Smith, who had resided forty years in India said, the demand for European goods was very little. The manners of the people had never changed while he was there; and there was no likelihood of a change in manners to cause any demand for European commodities. He was convinced, that an unrestrained influx of Europeans into India would produce great mischief there.

Captain Landsey and Mr. J. Feary gave similar testimony.

#### National Debt Bill.

House of Lords, April 12.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of this Bill, which he regarded as a measure most essential to the public benefit. The Sinking Fund was originally introduced by Mr. Pitt, in 1786, who then proposed, that one million should be appropriated for that purpose, and left to accumulate at compound interest, till it amounted to four millions; it being calculated, that when it reached this sum, it would pay off the then existing national debt, within a period of forty-five years. The same principle of repayment, within forty-five years, ran through all the subsequent arrangements. In 1793, on occasion of the debt created by the Russian armament, Mr. Pitt took what might be called the second step in the progress of this great measure of finance. This was to provide for the extinction of every new debt created, by a certain *per centage* on the loan, as to effect its liquidation within the same period as the four millions, of which he had before spoken, would extinguish the debt contracted prior to 1786,—that is, within a period of forty-five years. This, then, was the obligation which the country contracted by the measure of the sinking fund; and he would contend, that the present bill in no respect intrenched upon it, as the extinction of the public debt within the period of forty-five years, would, notwithstanding its operation, still be secured. It seemed to be acknowledged on all hands, that a period must come

when some new arrangement of the sinking fund would be expedient; for if suffered to proceed indefinitely, the accumulation might at length become so great that the sums brought into the market might have an injurious effect on every species of property. Sooner or later Parliament must recur to the principle of gradual reduction; and really there appeared to him no period which had a juster claim than the present to the benefit of that principle. The war had now lasted ten years, during which time twenty millions of war taxes had been imposed, separate from all other resources, and unmortgaged for any loans. Posterity had thus been saved the burthen of two hundred millions of debt, which must otherwise have been contracted. The plan would enable the country to carry on the war for four, or even six years longer at its present extreme amount of expenditure, without any material inconvenience; and this was a proud prospect for the country at the end of ten years of incessant hostilities. During the course of the last year events of the greatest importance had taken place upon the Continent. What might be their final result it was impossible to predict; but one thing was certain, that by the heroic exertions of Russia, the independence of that great empire was placed beyond all danger, and the destruction of that continental system ensured, on which our enemy had built as the great means of destroying the resources of this country. Russia has for ever established her independence, and in so doing she had given additional security and vigour to the commerce and industry of Britain. He added—never had any country made such financial exertions as Britain had; and, surely, after sacrifices of such a nature, the country was justly entitled to some cessation from additional taxes, provided it could be done without danger to public credit.

The Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the Bill. He said, the relief which the plan would afford to the public was of a very partial nature. By limiting the operation of the sinking fund, we should, at the end of the three years, be under the necessity of contracting for loans upon worse terms. The value of the stock to be sold for the loans would be diminished in proportion to the diminution of the sinking fund, as compared with the amount of the debt. The fund was now a 1-39th part of the debt. In ten years hence, under the present system, it would be a 1-26th part of the debt; under the new system, it would be only 1-55th part of the debt. The sinking fund, at the end of ten years, would, under the present system, amount to 26,426,000*l.*—under the new system, only to 14,498,000*l.* being little more than half its amount under the present system.

Lord Lauderdale thought the sinking fund

a mischievous thing : and therefore Ministers were right in abating it. Mr. Pitt's plan was the worst of all.

Lord Sidmouth replied.—Bill read.

Thursday, April 15.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the National Debt Bill, the Customs Duty Bill, the Excise Duty Bill, the Regent a Canal Bill, the Artificers' Wages Bill, the Felons' Transportation Bill, and several private Bills.—The House then adjourned till Wednesday se'nnight.

House of Commons, April 12.

The House, in a Committee on India affairs, examined Colonel Monroe. The witness had been thirty-two years in India, and was particularly acquainted with the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. Had been employed by the Government in different missions. From his observations, he was convinced the natives were much attached to their own manners and religion. He thought the permission to English traders, to reside in the interior of India, would be attended with mischievous consequences to the Company. He thought the new-comers, from not knowing the customs of the country, would be liable to commit acts of violence against the prejudices of the natives, and would thereby create great discontents, though, perhaps, not amounting to insurrections, which would certainly have the effect of lessening the high character the British now have in India; which, in his opinion, is the main pillar of our government.

Committee of Supplies.

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, the subsidies to Portugal and Sicily agreed to.

Resolutions for supplies for the service of Ireland, agreed to.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 260,000*l.*, being 1 per cent. on the unfunded debt, was granted to form a sinking fund for its reduction.

Tuesday, April 13.

The House, in a Committee on India affairs, Lord Castlereagh moved,—“That it is the opinion of the Committee, that in order to facilitate the Inquiry, a select Committee be appointed to examine the witnesses, ordered to attend on the House on the affairs of India; and report from time to time.”

For the motion, 95; against it, 37.

Till the resolution could be reported to the House, Lord Castlereagh recommended the Committee to proceed with the examination of witnesses.

Colonel Monroe was then called in to resume his examination. It was his decided opinion, confirmed by a long series of years,

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that whenever private traders endeavoured to trade for themselves, their transactions were productive of constant and serious disputes with the natives. He had known, by his own personal experience, many instances of those unhappy quarrels. He was also enabled to state, that goods sent from this country, on private account, were sold by public sale; that the natives carried them away into the interior; and that in almost every case where they were carried, by the private traders themselves, the consequences were injurious.

Mr. Canning presented a petition from the cotton manufacturers of Liverpool, praying for prohibitory measures against the importation of cotton from North America. Also a similar petition from the merchants of Liverpool engaged in commerce with Brazil. Also from the ship-owners of Liverpool.

Thos. Croggan, a Burgess of Truro, was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, for having interfered to influence the return of two Members for Tregony, by direct bribery, contrary to the privileges of that House.

Thursday, April 15.

The House attended in the House of Peers, and heard the Royal Assent given to several Bills.—Adjourned till Tuesday se'nnight.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, May 27, 1813.

Pleasant it is to stand on an eminence and contemplate on all sides a distant prospect;—pleasant, while the sun enlivens the scene, and the gentle gales bear the fragrance of blossoming May;—but if the tempest rage, and lightnings blaze; if they strike the objects within view, and destroy the mansion with the cottage—that very exaltation increases distress, and the advantage of surveying an extensive scene is exchanged for proportionally greater sorrow. Such is the situation of a writer who endeavours to obtain correct information on the political events of the day. What a chequered scene meets his eye! How different from what he wishes, might the happiness of the inhabitants follow his disposal! What contention, what bloodshed, his duty binds him to report, month after month, year after year!

Again war has destroyed its ten thousands. On the 2d of May, a bloody battle took place between the Prussians and Russians in alliance, and the French commanded by Buonaparte. He confesses he was brought to the brink of ruin;—but his time for ultimate punishment is not arrived. His loss on three or four days fighting is about 23,000 men; that of the allies something less. The battle

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took place on the plains of Lutzen : a spot on which we had ventured to conclude that no *decisive* conflict would take place ; and therefore, we presume to think,—confessing at the same time, that appearances may justify a different opinion,—that the Allies did not bring their whole strength into the field. Night closed the action ; and the Allies remained masters of the ground. They have since retired beyond the Elbe ; and we expect that between that river and the Oder, thousands more of young men in the prime of life, will pay the price of their leader's frantic ambition. Fatal Conscription !

Accident lately led us to peruse the boasting French papers, published in the spring of last year ; in which [*Morning Chronicle*, April 2.] we read—"It will scarcely be credited, but the fact is, that our own numerical strength, added to that of our Allies, compose a force of between *six* and *six hundred thousand men*," &c. We know from an eye-witness, who passed through the French army, that it was most magnificently fitted out, and marched, as Frenchmen always do, to boundless triumph. *What has become of all these ?* Our *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA*, of the present month, accounts for about 330,000 of them ; to which must be added about 96,000 horses ; with all attendant military accoutrements of every kind :—and the *whole* is not yet known. Add the probable losses of the present year to these, and calculate the cost in human life only ! All this to prevent A. dealing with B. for sugar and coffee !

We cannot make out the politics of Austria ; but we conjecture, that the Emperor intends to *hold the balance of power* : for which he has a fair opportunity. The *no-mention* of him, in late arrivals from France, leads to the opinion, that his power of action *in the rear of Napoleon's army*, is not very agreeable to that *great man* ;—who "*foresees every thing*"—except snows in a Russian winter.

Sweden seems to be active at last. Denmark's proposals of peace have failed : she affects to protect Hamburg from the French. This will lead, or we are mistaken, to consequences important both to Hamburg and Denmark. That kingdom *as yet* is the Tyrant's friend.

America has accepted the mediation of Russia, for an attempt to bring about a peace with Britain : far be it from us to asperse such a proceeding ; we only add, that our opinion of American doggedness is no secret.

We conjecture that war will continue to make uncommon havoc of the human race, for some time longer. We consider other powers as doomed to drink the cup of retri-

bution ; and then, say our prophetic friends, expect the downfall of this sanguinary system, and the triumph—the *permanent* triumph of peace, love, harmony, concord, and virtue, among the nations. Be it "*speedy and soon*."

In the mean while, we cast our eyes toward the Peninsula, where the campaign has begun by an action in the south-east. Marshall Suchet has been foiled, by the English General, Murray. Lord Wellington is in motion toward the center and the north of Spain. So far well ; but as we do not comprehend the plan of the campaign, we must wait : a short time will bring important intelligence from that seat of war.

The Pope's Nuncio in Spain, has been detected in playing off Papal thunders, in opposition to the Decree of the Cortes for the abolition of the Inquisition. He privately alienated the clergy from the measure, and forbade them from doing what the national authorities had ordered to be done. He used the name of the Pope ; and the clergy obeyed him. The Regents have exposed his dark transactions to the nation, in a long paper of great interest.

The misconduct of the Papal Nuncio has been announced at the very moment of time to read a lesson to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on the subject of giving power to Catholics. If the Pope can oppose a Catholic government, by plots and underhand dealings, what might not be done in his name, by means equally covert, against a Protestant government ?

The proposed bill, in favour of the Catholics, is lost in a Committee of the House of Commons, on a motion by Mr. Abbott, the Speaker. The majority was only *four* in an assembly of five hundred members. The bill would not have given satisfaction had it passed. The progress of it had raised hopes, which could not be gratified. Clergy, laity, all despised it. O, for the diffusion of more learning, and less papistry, in the Sister Island !

The financial operations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer have met with little opposition. The movement will prove to have been of uncommon importance. We should be glad to hear of universal industry, universal success in every department of the British empire ; but in concerns so extensive, such blessings may be wished, without being expected. India is quiet. The Company's affairs await decision. Our colonies in general are rising in importance. Commercial men are surrounded by uncertainties and jeopardies :—but on this subject, we must refer to our STATE OF TRADE.

# UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

## OXFORD.

May 1.—On Monday last Mr. Charles Mayo was admitted to a law fellowship in St. John's college, in the place of Albert Pell, D. C. L.

On Wednesday, the first day of Easter Term, the following gentlemen were admitted:—

*Doctor in Civil Law.*—Mr. Richard Berens, of All Souls' College.

*Bachelor in Civil Law.*—Mr. Edward Hampson, of St. John's College.

*Masters of Arts.*—The Rev. Henry Calveley Cotton, of Merton college; Rev. Hugh Bent, and Rev. Frederic Raymond Barker, of Exeter college; Rev. Robert Miller, and Mr. Joseph Horlock, of Wadham college; Mr. William Gregson, and Mr. Peter Mere Latham, of Brazen-nose college; Mr. Wm. Wilcox, of St. John's college; Mr. Charles Burrell Cookes, of Pembroke college; Mr. Thomas Loveday, Mr. Joshua Newby, Rev. William Hancock, and Rev. Henry Hoper, of Magdalen college; Rev. Alex. Bann Haden, of St. Edmund hall.

*Bachelors of Arts.*—Mr. John Thomas Lys, of Exeter college; Mr. Cleburey, of Brazen-nose college.

May 15.—On Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—

*Bachelor in Divinity.*—Rev. J. H. Cardew, of Exeter College.

*Bachelor in Civil Law.*—Rev. H. J. Symons, of St. John's college.

*Masters of Arts.*—Mr. R. Gray, of Oriel college; Mr. F. Lear, of Magdalen college; Rev. E. Thomas of St. Edmund Hall.

*Bachelors of Arts.*—Mr. W. A. Musgrave, of Christ Church; Mr. E. Bellamy, of St. John's college; Mr. G. W. Bishopp, of Queen's college; Mr. W. Knight, of Balliol college.

On Thursday, Rev. H. J. Symons, B. C. L. of St. John's college, was admitted Doctor in Civil Law; and Rev. J. Ravenhill, of University college, was admitted Master of Arts.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Friday, April 30.—Rev. W. Farish, M. A. Professor of Chemistry in this University, was yesterday elected Jacksonian professor, in the room of the Rev. F. J. H. Wollaston.

Friday May 21.—The following gentlemen were admitted to the undermentioned degrees on Wednesday last:—

*Masters of Arts.*—Rev. Thomas Rennell, of King's college; William Heath, of King's college; Samuel Duckworth, of Trinity college.

*Bachelors of Arts.*—Henry Milnes Thornton, of Trinity college; Francis Bradley, of Trinity college; Edward Pote, of King's college; Henry John Crickitt Blake, of King's college.

## STATE OF TRADE.

The alteration in the rate of duties, by Mr. Vansittart's late addition, as it goes through the Customs, generally, will take some time before it be practically settled by the mer-

chants, the buyers, and the retailers. In the mean while, the uncertain state of affairs on the Continent, casts a strong shade over the commercial world. Whatever is intended for exportation is very sensible of this uncertainty, and greatly influenced by hopes and fears, sometimes operating more slowly, at others in a quick succession.

Russian produce, generally, is high, and rather holds its price strongly than is inclined to give way. The demand for Hemp is considerable; notwithstanding the safe arrival of the fleet wintered in the Baltic, and the expectation of others. The being obliged to winter in the Baltic has been felt, as a heavy inconvenience by the merchants; it has added considerably to the price of the goods on board it. The stock in private hands also was reduced so low, and consequently, is now so light, that the demand is brisk, without prospect of abating.

Government has not succeeded in a proposed contract for 10,000 tons of hemp, which was hoped for under 79l.—and it is thought that the costs to the merchant render such a delivery impossible.

Naval stores, in general, are rather looking up in price.

Cotton is in limited demand: it has experienced a depression of 3d. to a 1d. per lb. Neutral vessels have found their way direct from Charleston to Liverpool with cotton; which has reduced the markets to a comparative stand.

Tobacco is not in extensive demand. The late official advices from the United States of America, having the appearance of more determined hostility, have had some effect on articles, the produce of that country.

Rum has certainly fallen in price; 2d or 3d per gallon. Much of the late contract was bought in the outports.

The pressure on the Sugar market has been relieved by the allowance granted to the sugars of Guadeloupe and Martinique to be sold for British consumption; while the high price of these sugars deters those from purchasing, who do not really want the commodity.

The public sales of the week were 666 hogsheds, 37 tierces, and 134 barrels of Martinique Clayed Sugar, on Thursday. Being the first sale with the additional duties, it attracted much interest; the descriptions were various; Communes 94s. 6d.; the highest prices obtained were, for two lots, 12s. and 113s. 6d. of the first quality; the sale was without briskness, and, taking into calculation the duties, the prices were considerably lower. The sales of Friday, 160 casks, 94s. 6d. a 107s.; some briskness in the demand, and the prices rating considerably higher than the sales of the previous day; 177 boxes White Havannah Sugar, part cargo of an American

price, went off freely; 85 casks of Guadeloupe Clayeds, the lowest price 94s. 6d.; the best quality also bought in at 105s. 6d.; the depression may be quoted generally at 1s. a 2s. per cwt.

Average price of Sugar in Saturday Night's Gazette 65s. 3½d.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**Warwickshire.**—The weather, during the latter part of the month, has materially checked the usual progress of vegetation at this season. The wheats in particular look sickly, and the Lent-tillage makes but little progress. Though these are appearances to be lamented, a fortnight's fine weather would bring all about again. There is competent store of keep in the pastures in general, with an unusual stock of old hay on land. Live stock of every description is dear, and in demand, particularly sheep, which is directly attributed to the immense loss sustained for these four years past by the Rot. Coarse wools are particularly dear from a demand for the supply of the Russian market. Grain of every kind is rather lower, from an extensive importation, and a pretty general supply of vegetables.

Whatever the citizens of London may think of the proportion of rain fallen in the Metropolis, and its continuation, the early part of the month of May was exactly suited to the benefit of the ground. The barley tilth was favourably brought to a close, and with less trouble in many parts of England, than for some years past. The wheats, which had become rather sickly, and suffered by the wire-worm, have recovered in a considerable degree; and the general appearance is improved. —This, however, is not every where the case: for in the north, and especially on the eastern coast, the winds have had too powerful influence, blowing long from the east.

Artificial grasses, differ much according to their aspect and climate: in some places they are abundant; in others meagre. Potatoes are cultivated more and more throughout the island. The early planted look prosperously. Whether farmers do right in turning coin lands to the production of this root, will, probably, before long, become a necessary inquiry. The root thrives well in patches, and spots of minor extent. It is, therefore, extremely favourable to the poor, the cottager, in small gardens, &c. This cannot be said of corn.

The Report of a Committee of Parliament on the subject of corn produce—the corn trade, the immense sums paid for foreign corn, &c. &c. is expected from day to day.

Aggregate Price of Wheat per Qr. of England and Wales, Saturday's Gazette, 117s. 5d.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attornies. Extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

### BANKRUPTS.—April 20.

Cartwright, T. Bilstone, Stafford, grocer. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.  
Cooper, J. Kidderminster, victualler. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.  
Gibson, J. Mornington place, Hamstead-road, merchant.  
Hill, Whitcroft, Castle-street, Holborn.  
Jackson, J. Bristol, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Lambert and Co. Bedford-row.  
Kent, W. and M. Kent, Merther, Cornwall, grocers.  
Kerr, Cardiacs and Co. Gray's Inn.  
Kent, A. and G. Payne, Ryde, Isle of Wight, grocers.  
Kerr, Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Office.  
Millingen, M. Rutland-street, Whitechapel, jeweller.  
Att. Bennett, New-Inn-buildings, Wychnor-street, Oldfield, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmonger. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
Patchett, J. Nottingham, baker. *Att.* Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.  
Rochester, R. North Shields, grocer. *Att.* Serje and Co. Bell-court, Walbrook.  
Thompson, T. Pontefract, druggist. *Att.* Blacklock, Broad-jeant's Inn, Fleet-street.  
Townsend, D. and T. Townsend, Wilton, clothiers.  
Att. Mullett and Co. Middle Temple-lane, W.C.  
Wilson, R. Judd-street, Brunswick-square, merchant.  
Att. Smith, Furnival's Inn, Holborn.  
Yates, R. Little Bolton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer.  
Att. Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.

### CERTIFICATES.—May 11.

J. Taylor, Hazlegrove, farmer.

### BANKRUPTS.—April 24.

Beity, C. Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, stationer. *Att.* Concanen, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields.  
Byrne, T. Portsmouth, salesman. *Att.* Hart, Ports-mouth.  
Davis, T. and P. Portway, Tipton, Stafford, timber-merchants. *Att.* Williams, Ely-place.  
Crokett, P. and A. Platt, jun. Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Bathe, Chancery-lane.  
Horn, J. Portsea, sloop-seller. *Att.* Jones and Co. Covent-garden Church-yard.  
Hull, T. Upper Dodington, Northampton, victualler.  
Att. Apple, Banbury.  
Kear, M. jun Colford, Gloucester, coal-miner. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.  
Neal, J. Worcester, inn-holder. *Att.* Chilton, Exchange-office, Lincoln's Inn.  
Newmach, B. Cheltenham, Gloucester, common brewer.  
Att. Sheppard, and Co. Bedford-row, London.  
Roberts, B. Judsey, York, machine-maker. *Att.* Blake-lock, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street.  
Sindrey, T. Trinity-street, Rotherhithe, baker. *Att.* Quallett, Printer's-place, Bermondsey.  
Stevens, D. Cock-hill, Kitchie, sloop-seller. *Att.* Coote, Austin-lane.  
Tautz, G. L. Baker-street, Portman-square, tailor. *Att.* Bodfield and Co. Hind-court, Fleet-street.  
Taylor, J. Stoke Newington, butcher. *Att.* Noy, Mincing-lane, Tower-street.  
Winter, G. Newbury, Berks, grocer. *Att.* Eaton, Westminster-and-place, City-road.

### CERTIFICATES.—May 15.

W. J. Wright, Stowage, Deptford, boat-builder.—J. Paget, Great Tower-street, insurance-broker.—J. Banks, Wood-street, Cheap-side, broker.—J. Worthall, Catherine-street, Strand, upholsterer.—W. J. Roberts, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, coach-proprietor.—J. White, Man-chester, millwright.—W. Wynne, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, vintner.—T. Shephard, North Andley-street, Oxford-street, ironmonger.—J. S. Dickson, Albion-buildings, Aldersgate-street, bookseller.—G. F. Stoll, Ratcliffe Highway, victualler.—J. Cox, Innsmoor, Somerset, shopkeeper.—C. Dyson, Dagenwood, near Huddersfield, York, figger.—G. Miles, Red Lion-court, Horse-down, watchmaker.—H. Jackson, Red Lion-street, Islington, stationer.—S. Smith, Finsbury, bookseller.—D. C. Pontifex, Holborn, silk-mercer.—L. Blackwood, St. Andrew Undershaft, dealer.

### BANKRUPTS.—April 27.

Clark, R. and K. Brown, Clerkenwell-lane, grocers. *Att.* Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
Davis, J. Brightonstone, Sussex, carrier.—*Att.* Mobbe, Woodstock-street, London.  
Dixon, J. and L. Rendish, Leeds, York, dyers. *Att.* Bathe, Chancery-lane.  
Edwards, J. Waltham Holy-cross, Essex, carpenter. *Att.* Jessop, Waltham-abbey, Essex.





Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

1818.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
April 26	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
May 3	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
10	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	9 0
17	7 4	8 4	8 0	7 0	8 6
April 26	6 4	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
May 3	6 6	8 4	7 4	8 4	8 4
10	6 4	6 0	6 4	8 0	7 0
17	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 8	8 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

April 26	6 4	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
May 3	6 6	8 4	7 4	8 4	8 4
10	6 4	6 0	6 4	8 0	7 0
17	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 8	8 0

		St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
		Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
April	26	5 10 0	2 8 9	5 10 0	2 4 0
May	3	5 10 0	2 5 0	5 12 0	2 6 0
	10	5 12 0	2 11 0	5 10 0	2 4 0
	17	5 10 0	2 6 6	5 10 0	2 6 0

Butts, 50 to 50lb. 25s.	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.
Dressing Hides, 22s.	per dozen — 36
Crop Hides for gut, 23s.	Dingo, 50 to 70 — 40
Flat Ordinary, 18s.	Seals, Large, £9.

Tallow, London Average per cwt.
Soap, yellow, 96s; mottled, 106s; curd, 110s.
Candles, per dozen, 13s. 6d; moulds, 15s. 0d.

April 10	5,553 quarters.	Average 120s. 10d.
17	8,317	— 123 3½
24	4,537	— 128 1¼
May 1	9,236	— 121 8½

April 16	17,419 sacks.	Average 109s. 5d.
23	16,464	— 109 4½
30	15,665	— 109 4
May 7	15,810	— 109 4½

Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quatern.	
6s. 2d.	3s. 1d.	6s. 2d.	3s. 1d.	1s. 6½d.	1s. 6½d.
April 16	6 2	3 1	6 2	3 1	1 6½
24	6 2	3 1	6 2	3 1	1 6½
May 10	6 2	3 1	6 2	3 1	1 6½
17	6 2	3 1	6 2	3 1	1 6½

\* The highest price of the market.

COALS.*	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
April 25	43s. 6d. to 44s. 9d.	42s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.
May 3	0 0 0 0	54 6 56 0
10	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
17	52 6 0 0	55 0 57 6

\* Delivered at 13s. per chaldron advance.

	1 o'clock.		1 o'clock.		Height of Barom. inches.	Dyest by Leslie's Hydrom.
	Morning.	Noon.	Morning.	Noon.		
Apr. 21	44	56	42	50	30.09	40 Fair
22	45	45	40	51	31	36 Hail
23	40	47	39	52	31	47 Hail
24	39	46	40	54	31	40 Cloudy
25	40	50	45	59.98	31	0 Rain
26	45	55	40	57	31	37 Fair
27	45	50	40	55	31	0 Rain
28	40	45	40	50	31	0 Rain
29	40	45	39	55	31	30 Cloudy
30	39	48	40	55	31	0 Rain
May 1	44	50	45	57	31	0 Rain
2	47	54	50	62	31	26 Cloudy
3	52	64	55	86	31	46 Fair
4	57	63	56	98	31	40 Showery
5	56	66	55	98	31	52 Fair
6	49	63	56	92	31	47 Fair
7	56	65	57	78	31	52 Fair
8	57	68	50	67	31	66 Fair
9	58	67	53	76	31	48 Showery
10	57	68	55	68	31	52 Fair
11	58	67	53	76	31	48 Showery
12	57	68	55	68	31	52 Fair
13	56	66	55	63	31	60 Fair
14	58	64	50	51	31	56 Fair
15	57	60	51	60	31	48 Showery
16	56	59	50	50	31	56 Stormy
17	55	63	51	88	31	60 Showery
18	48	55	52	77	31	27 Rain
19	55	64	56	75	31	32 Fair
20	56	61	50	54	31	27 Stormy

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Prices Current, May 20th, 1813.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2 13	0 to	2 14	0
Ditto pearl.....	3 4	0	3 5	0
Barilla .....	1 15	0	2 2	0
Brandy, Coniac, bond, gal.	0 12	6	0 13	0
Camphire, refined, ..lb.	0 7	2	0 7	6
Ditto unrefined ..cwt.	23	0	24	10
Cochineal, garb. bond, lb.	1 10	0	1 15	6
Ditto, East-India.....	0 6	0	0 6	6
Coffee, fine bond. ....cwt.	4 10	0	4 16	0
Ditto ordinary.....	3 2	0	3 8	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 11	0	0 2	0
Ditto Jamaica....	0 1	6	0 1	9
Ditto Smyrna.....	0 1	6	0 1	8
Ditto East-India.....	0 0	11	0 1	4
Currants, Zant .....cwt.	4	8	0	0
Elephants' Teeth .....	23	0	27	0
Scrivelloes .....	11	0	16	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	95	0	97	0
Ditto Petersburg .....	76	0	85	0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	9 15	0	11	0
Geneva, Holl. bond. ....gal.	0 12	0	0 12	6
Ditto English.....	0 15	6	0 16	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6	0	8	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	83	0	85	0
Ditto Petersburg .....	83	0	85	0
Hops .....	10	0	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .....	0 11	0	0 11	6
Ditto East-India ....	0 4	9	0 13	9
Iron, British bars, ..ton	13	10	0 14	10
Ditto Swedish.....	20	0	21	0
Ditto Norway.....	20	0	0	0
Lead in pigs. ....fod.	30	0	31	0
Ditto red.....ton	28	0	29	0

Lead, white .....	ton	43	0	0	44	0	0
Logwood chips.....	ton	11	5	0	12	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	7	10	0	8	5	0	0
Mahogany .....	ft.	0	1	4	0	1	10
Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal.	jar	26	0	0	28	0	0
Ditto spermaceti, ..ton	88	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale .....	38	0	0	42	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	80	0	0	84	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	0 16	6	0 18	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom ....cwt.	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Rice, Carolina.....	2 14	0	2 18	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0 6	4	0 7	9	0	0	0
Ditto Lecward Island	0 5	6	0 5	10	0	0	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3 17	0	4	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.	2 17	0	3	4	0	0	0
Silk, raw, Ditto .....	1 13	0	1 15	0	0	0	0
Tallow, English, ....cwt.	4	10	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Russia, white..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto ....., yellow..	4	2	0	4	4	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .....	1 12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks .....	cwt.	6 13	0	6 18	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.	0 0	11	0 0	11½	0	0	0
Ditto Virginia.....	0 0	7½	0 1	0	0	0	0
Wax, Guinea.....cwt.	9	0	0	10	0	0	0
Whale-fins (Green), ..ton.	95	0	0	98	0	0	0
Wine, Red Port, bond, pipe	66	0	0	72	0	0	0
Ditto Lisbon .....	66	0	0	72	0	0	0
Ditto Madeira.....	40	0	0	50	0	0	0
Ditto Vidonia.....	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calcavella.....	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry.....butt.	58	0	0	70	0	0	0
Ditto Mountain.....	28	0	0	35	0	0	0
Ditto Claret, ...hogs.	45	0	0	65	0	0	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, us. 31-6—Ditto. at sight, 30-8—Rotterdam, 9-15—Hamburgh, 28—Altona, 28-12  
 us.—Paris, 1 day's date, 20-30—Ditto, 2 us. 20-50—Madrid in paper—Ditto eff. Cadiz, in paper  
 —Cadiz, eff. 48—Bilboa—Palermo, per oz. 125 1—Leghorn, 61—Genoa, 54—Venice, in eff.  
 —Naples, 42—Lisbon, 76—Oporto, 75—Dublin, per cent. 74—Cork, ditto 74—Ag  
 B. of Holland, 5 per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th APRIL to 20th MAY, 1813.—By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

1813.	Stock	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	3 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	(rentum.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Excheg. B.	£ s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Annuity.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
Apr. 21	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	104	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
22	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
23	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
24	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
25	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
26	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
27	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
28	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
29	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
30	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
May 1	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
2	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
3	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
4	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
5	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
6	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
7	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
8	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
9	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
10	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
11	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
12	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
13	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
14	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
15	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
16	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
17	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
18	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
19	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1
20	2161	58 1	58 1	50 1	50 1	73 1	72 1	88 1	14 1	1	1	1	105	1d	1d	57	1	8p	1	50 1	1	86 1

London Premiums of Insurance, April 20th, 1813.

At 1 1/2 gs. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.  
 At 1 1/2 gs. Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, and Portsmouth.  
 At 1 1/2 to 2 gs. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Ports of Scotland, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.  
 At 1 1/2 to 2 gs. France, with licences: back 2 gs.  
 At 5 to 6 gs. Madeira. Home 8 gs.  
 At 6 gs. East-India, Comp. ships. Gibraltar, 5 gs. with returns. Home with returns 5 gs. Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home the same, ret. 50s.  
 At 6 gs. Stockholm, with returns. Sk. Petersburg, Riga, &c. ret. 3.  
 At 7 gs. Leward Islands, with conveyance, &c. &c. Home the same.  
 At 8 gs. Jamaica, with conveyance; return 4. Home to gs. ret. 25.  
 At 10 gs. Brazil, home 12 to 15 gs. East-India, out and home. Malia, Sicily, &c. 6 gs. ret. 3. Home the same.  
 At 10 gs. Honduras, ret. 4. Canada, Newfoundland, ret. 3. Home the same.  
 At 25 to 30 gs. Southern Whale Fishery: &c. &c. Home the same.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. from 20th April 20th May 1813, at the Office of Messrs. Risdon and Dumant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street London.

London Dock Stock, £101. to £102.—West-India Dock, £145. to £148.—East-India Dock, shut.  
 Globe Assurance Stock, £105.—Imperial ditto Shares, £41.—Eagle ditto ditto, £2. 16. 3.  
 £2. 17. 6.—Hope ditto ditto, £2. 2.—Atlas ditto ditto, shut.—East-London Water-Works, £54. to £63. 10.  
 Kent ditto, £52.—London Institution Shares, shut.—Grand Junction Canal ditto, £226 to £222, to £223.  
 Kennet and Avon, £22.—Leeds and Liverpool, £204 to £205.—Wilts and Berks, £18.—Thames and Medway.  
 —.—Huddersfield, —.—Grand Surrey, —.—Grand Western, £10 Disc.—Grand Union.